



A Lebanese shopper in West Beirut ponders an abundance of produce after the partial opening of supply routes.

Syrian Says Refusal to Admit PLO Forces Is Final

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NICOSIA — Syria's foreign minister on Thursday night ruled out withdrawal to his country of Palestinian guerrillas besieged by Israel in Beirut.

The statement by the minister, Abdel Hafiz Khaddam, contradicted one by the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, in Beirut that a proposed withdrawal to Syria was still under discussion despite a Syrian announcement last week that it had no room for the estimated 6,000 guerrillas.

But Mr. Khaddam, arriving here to attend a meeting of the normalized movement to discuss the Lebanon crisis, said, "This is the final decision. Under no circumstances" would Syria accept the PLO forces.

Mr. Khaddam said that he and Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, Prince Saad al-Faisal, would visit Washington next week as part of an Arab effort to seek the support of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Reagan Planning Big Arms Stepup To Aid Honduras

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to provide more than \$60 million in military assistance to the government of Honduras over the next two years to meet what White House officials see as a growing subversive threat from neighboring Nicaragua and leftist terrorists.

Administration officials outlined the aid plan — which would be a 700 percent increase from the amount provided over the last two years — after a White House meeting Wednesday between President Reagan and President Roberto Suazo Cordova of Honduras.

The officials said that the United States, which had been involved in the complex negotiations for a PLO evacuation through Mr. Reagan's special envoy, Philip C. Habib, believes it is up to the Arab states to decide where the PLO should go.

Israeli forces have encircled Beirut for weeks, threatening to invade the city and wipe out the PLO forces if they do not leave voluntarily. The United States is willing to contribute as many as 1,000 troops to a peacekeeping force to guarantee a safe evacuation, but, as of Thursday, no Arab state had agreed to receive the PLO.

A senior American official said that the administration hopes to win congressional approval for \$21 million to upgrade three Honduran airfields for use by U.S. combat planes as well as for \$17 million in supplemental military aid.

This would be in addition to the \$10.5 million already earmarked, most of it for arms sales, to Honduras this year, an amount the official said would probably be increased by about \$14 million next year.

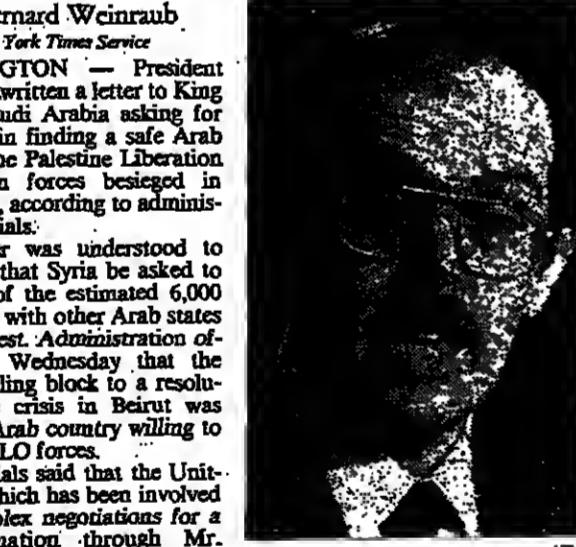
INSIDE

■ Nearly four years after the crisis over toxic chemicals developed, a U.S. study has found that most of the neighborhood around the Love Canal in Niagara Falls, N.Y., is again safe to live in. Page 3.

■ With bipartisan sponsorship from more than 200 senators and representatives, the recently failed Equal Rights Amendment was reintroduced in Congress. Page 5.

■ China has imposed new restrictions on study abroad and is clamping down on contacts with foreigners. Page 6.

■ TOMORROW — Art sleuths who for nearly 40 years have been tracking down thousands of European masterpieces looted by the Nazis now fear that many owners, sensing that the trail has gone cold with the passage of decades, are getting ready to market their booty. An article will appear in Weekend.



Peter McPherson
...Distressed at damage.

reciprocal basis" was played down Wednesday by the State Department following a brief stir among administration officials.

Officials were plainly interested, however, in the reports from Paris on the speech by Issam Sartawi, an adviser to PLO chairman Yasser Arafat. Mr. Sartawi said the organization "has formally conceded to Israel in the most unequivocal manner the right to exist on a reciprocal basis." He called on the United States to recognize the PLO and deal with it directly.

A State Department spokesman

said Mr. Sartawi's comment "does not appear to meet the position we have laid out" for recognizing the PLO. "The United States will not recognize or negotiate with the PLO so long as the PLO does not recognize Israel's right to exist and does not accept Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338," said the spokesman. The resolutions refer to the rights of all states in the Middle East to live within secure and recognizable boundaries.

One official, a Middle East specialist, when asked if the PLO must, essentially, make the first move and formally recognize Israel, said: "That's a logical conclusion."

Beyond this, some State Department officials questioned Mr. Sartawi's leverage within the PLO, and asked whether his conciliatory words directly reflected Mr. Arafat's views.

Officials of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, a congressional lobbying group for Israel, said Mr. Sartawi had made similar statements as far back as 1977, and that his comments have often been "disavowed" by PLO leaders.

U.S. Increases Lebanon Relief

WASHINGTON (WP) — President Reagan agreed Wednesday to earmark an additional \$30 million for civilian relief in Lebanon, bringing to \$65 million the total committed by the United States.

Mr. Reagan agreed to the additional funds after listening to Peter

McPherson, administrator of the Agency for International Development, describe the damage he saw in a three-day trip to Lebanon earlier this month.

In a news conference after the meeting, Mr. McPherson said he was "greatly distressed at the intensity and extent of damage to housing and life-support infrastructure facilities such as power, water supply, urban streets and recognizable boundaries" in Lebanon.

He accused Israel of periodically cutting off food and medicine to West Beirut, despite previous statements by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin that such supplies would be allowed to reach the estimated 500,000 civilians in the sector. He said U.S. diplomats were urging Israeli officials "at the highest level" to permit deliveries of such supplies.

Excluding those in West Beirut,

Mr. McPherson said, most civilians in Lebanon appeared to have enough food and medical supplies for the immediate future. Even the hundreds of thousands of homeless are able to survive outdoors during the warm summer months, he said, although he predicted increasing problems as personal savings are depleted and cold weather sets in.

Mr. Reagan originally announced a commitment of \$15 million in U.S. relief funds for Lebanon and asked Congress for an additional \$20 million. Congress authorized an extra \$30 million, and the president has decided to use the full amount.

There is no comparable Western presence. South-

Algeria	5,500	Indonesia	15,250	Norway	5,000
Australia	17,500	India	10,000	Peru	2,700
Austria	6,600	Iran	4,200	Portugal	45
Bahrain	3,300	Iraq	4,200	Qatar	4,200
Belgium	33,800	Kenya	5,100	Spain	1,700
Canada	12,100	Kuwait	500	U.S.A.	500
Cyprus	1,800	Lebanon	51,000	Saudi Arabia	1,000
Croatia	1,000	Lebanon	51,000	Singapore	1,000
Cuba	4,000	Lebanon	51,000	South Africa	1,000
Czechoslovakia	1,000	Lebanon	51,000	Spain	1,000
Egypt	90,000	Lebanon	51,000	Sweden	5,000
Finland	5,000	Lebanon	51,000	Switzerland	1,900
France	4,500	Lebanon	51,000	Turkey	2,600
Germany	2,000	Lebanon	51,000	U.S.S.R.	1,000
Greece	35,000	Lebanon	51,000	U.S.S.R.	1,000
Great Britain	35,000	Lebanon	51,000	U.S.S.R.	1,000
Hong Kong	45,000	Lebanon	51,000	U.S.S.R.	1,000
Iceland	125	Lebanon	51,000	U.S.S.R.	1,000
Iraq	170,000	Lebanon	51,000	Yugoslavia	35

Iran, Iraq Report Heavy Toll On Both Sides of the Border

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Iraq said Thursday that its forces killed 3,729 Iranian troops in southern Iraq while Iran reported heavy civilian casualties in "savage" Iraqi air attacks on its border towns.

An Iraqi military spokesman was quoted by the Iraqi news agency as saying the figure given was the total number of casualties incurred by the Iranians in fighting around the southern Iraqi port city of Basra Wednesday and Thursday.

The spokesman said the Iranians lost 27 tanks and seven armored personnel carriers in the fighting.

The Iranian news agency said 15 civilians were killed and 145 wounded in the latest Iraqi air attacks on western Iranian cities, bringing the total casualty figure to 61 civilians dead and 645 injured in the second day of Iraqi strikes.

Iraq said the Iraqi bombardment

bad in the central sector of western Iraq and said several other buildings were destroyed by fires in the city. It also reported heavy damage in the city of Ilam just south of Basra.

An Iranian military communiqué said

Israelis think Iran-Iraq war could overshadow Lebanon. Page 2.

Iranian sources said it is probably the biggest troop engagement on a narrowly defined front since World War II.

Iran launched the offensive Wednesday and has pledged to overthrow President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and establish an Islamic republic there modeled on Iran's fundamentalist regime.

Tehran Radio said Iranian troops smashed a "feeble Iraqi counteroffensive" Thursday morning, after knocking out 10 Iraqi tanks and forcing Iraqi troops to flee. It reported that another Iraqi counteroffensive had been foiled Wednesday.

The Baghdad military command, quoted by the Iraqi agency, said Iraqi Air Force planes shot down two U.S.-made Iranian Phantom jets in a dogfight over Basra.

In Washington, an administration spokesman said there may be

200,000 troops involved in the fighting — 100,000 on either side. "Very fierce fighting is going on," the spokesman said.

Military sources said it is probably the biggest troop engagement on a narrowly defined front since World War II.

An Iranian military spokesman

Israels think Iran-Iraq war could overshadow Lebanon. Page 2.

Iranian sources said it is probably the biggest troop engagement on a narrowly defined front since World War II.

Iran launched the offensive Wednesday and has pledged to overthrow President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and establish an Islamic republic there modeled on Iran's fundamentalist regime.

Tehran Radio said Iranian troops smashed a "feeble Iraqi counteroffensive" Thursday morning, after knocking out 10 Iraqi tanks and forcing Iraqi troops to flee. It reported that another Iraqi counteroffensive had been foiled Wednesday.

The Baghdad military command, quoted by the Iraqi agency, said Iraqi Air Force planes shot down two U.S.-made Iranian Phantom jets in a dogfight over Basra.

In Washington, an administration spokesman said there may be

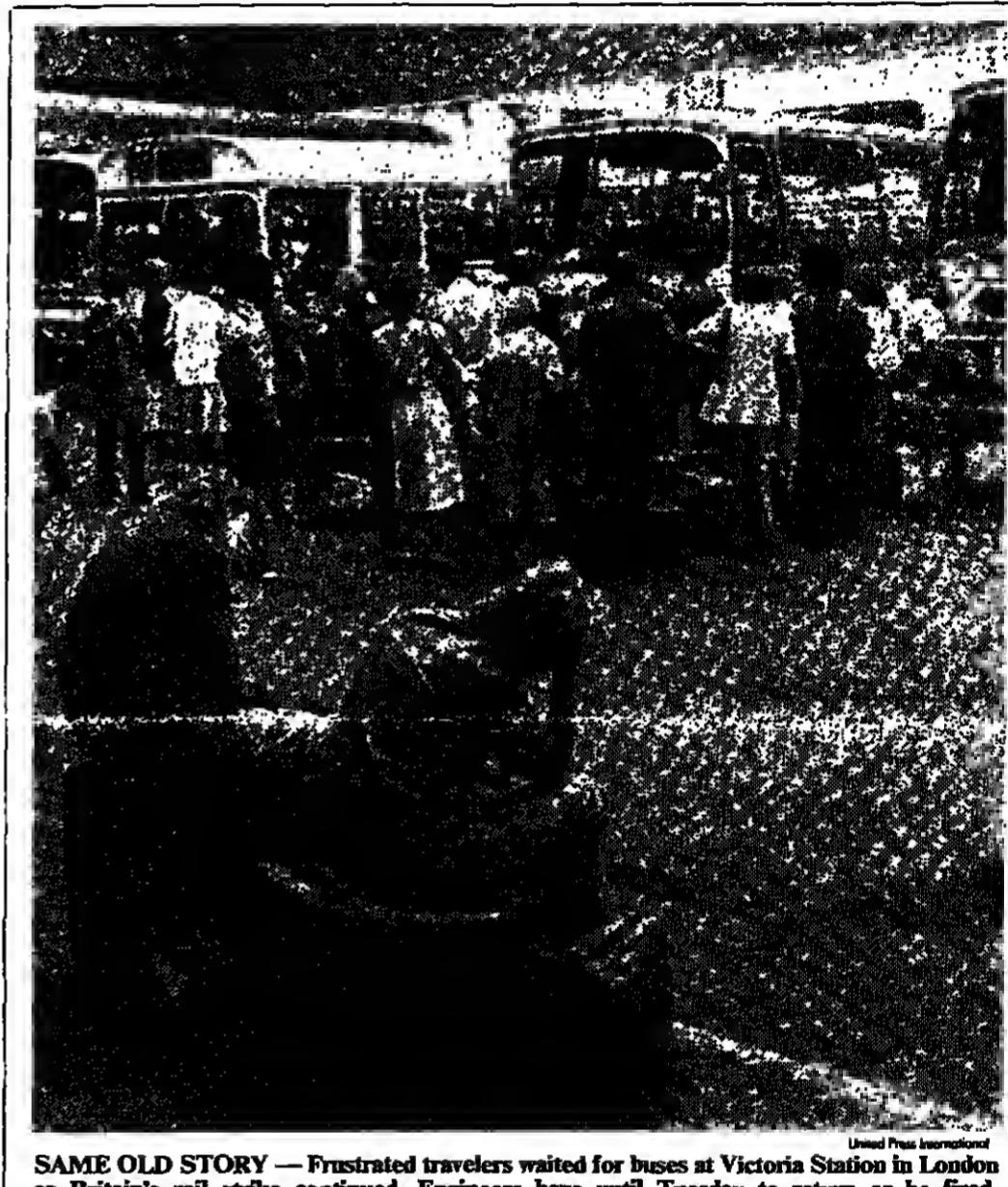
Iran said Wednesday that its forces were only 15 kilometers (nine miles) from Basra but it did not say how far from the city its troops were Thursday.

An Iranian military spokesman said the intensity of fighting had decreased and Iranian forces were mainly consolidating newly gained positions.

Basra is Iraq's second biggest city and its outlet to oil terminals in the Gulf. It lies only 30 kilometers from Kuwait on the western bank of the Shatt al-Arab.

Chedli Klibi, secretary-general of the Arab League, conferred with ambassadors of the United States, Britain, Japan, Turkey and Pakistan and acting ambassadors of the Soviet Union and West Germany on Wednesday and Thursday.

In Washington, a White House spokesman urged "an immediate end to hostilities and a negotiated settlement" of the renewed conflict.



SAME OLD STORY — Frustrated travelers waited for buses at Victoria Station in London as Britain's rail strike continued. Engineers have until Tuesday to return or be fired.

Southern Yemen Courts Neighbors

Nation Seeks Generous Friends, but Marxism Is a Barrier

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

ADEN, Southern Yemen — Soviet submarines often surface in the vast natural harbor here to float under the relentless sun for a few days before shoving off to resume underwater patrols in the Indian Ocean.

But since the pro-Soviet faction in the Southern Yemen leadership won ascendancy two years after independence from Britain in 1967, most of Moscow's effort has been concentrated right here. The 24,000-man armed forces are entirely Soviet-equipped and, according to informed diplomats, Soviet advisers are assigned to most units of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

At least 1,500 Soviets work here on military or technical advisory jobs, these sources say, along with about the same number of Cubans and East Germans.

In "each corner, in each place, there is a Russian," said a Yemeni disenchanted with the government. "I

ern Yemen has had no diplomatic relations with the United States since 1969.

Most of the region's Marxist-oriented opposition groups — including Omanis, Somalis, North Yemenis, Saudis, Iraqis and Egyptians — have operations here to channel Soviet aid or Soviet aid.

But since the pro-Soviet faction in the Southern Yemen leadership won ascendancy two years after independence from Britain in 1967, most of Moscow's effort has been concentrated right here. The 24,000-man armed forces are entirely Soviet-equipped and, according to informed diplomats, Soviet advisers are assigned to most units of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

At least 1,500 Soviets work here on military or technical advisory jobs, these sources say, along with about the same number of Cubans and East Germans.

In "each corner, in each place, there is a Russian," said a Yemeni disenchanted with the government. "I

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Geneva's Calm Is a Metaphor for Civilized U.S.-Soviet Arms Talks

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

GENEVA — Flame and ash; metaphors that don't work here. The Alps rise up, sharks' teeth in the distance. The lake glistens, a sapphire of a million carats. From the eighth-floor window of the offices where the Americans and Russians talk of banishing thousands of nuclear weapons, the world looks so green, blue and white, so perfect, that words like fear and destruction shrivel into irrelevance in the brilliant light.

On the walls of the conference room at the U.S. headquarters are lithographs of hockey and basketball scenes, the only visible link to striving and haste. Neutral and rich, Geneva calms and reassures. The people who talk about strategic missiles, riding back and forth on the Avenue de la Paix in black limousines — a morning at the Americans' office, an afternoon at the Russians' mission — do it as if the landscape must not be betrayed. There is a kind of community of cause.

Mr. Nitzsche, who is in charge of the U.S. negotiating team for the talks on strategic missile reductions, which began last month, has known the head of the Soviet delegation, Viktor P. Karpov, for years. And the faces of both Mr. Nitzsche and Mr. Kvitsinsky (with a fur hat) appear on T-shirts the Americans have had made up. In the recesses, the delegation chiefs pair off, as do the chief military advisers and other staff members. Their exchanges are orchestrated and driven to a degree on a sense of nuance and knowing the capacities for extrapolation of the person opposite. "Tell him that what I mean means this, but not too directly," a delegation chief might say.

In the recesses, the delegation chiefs pair off, as do the chief military advisers and other staff members. Their exchanges are orchestrated and driven to a degree on a sense of nuance and knowing the capacities for extrapolation of the person opposite. "Tell him that what I mean means this, but not too directly," a delegation chief might say.

In the most favorable analysis, the familiarity saves time. Mr. Nitzsche knows the Soviet Defense Ministry man, Maj. Gen. V.P. Starodubov, from the earlier talks. He knows the Foreign Ministry representative, Alexei A. Obukhov, from the same period. Mr. Obukhov went to the University of Chicago and studied under Hans J. Morgenth

Solutions, Even Counts, Differ for Homeless Palestinians

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

TEL AVIV — Even before the fate of the Palestinian guerrillas trapped in West Beirut is determined, a complicated issue looms concerning tens of thousands of homeless Palestinian refugees.

"This, I believe, is the most crucial problem we are going to face after Beirut itself," said Gravinsky Issawi, a top aide to Yaakov Meridor, the Israeli economy minister, who has been put in charge of relief in southern Lebanon.

The problem also involves mounting pressures not only from the Israelis but numerous local and national Lebanese political leaders to oust the more than 200,000 refugees.

Mr. Issawi said Tel Aviv is vehemently opposed not only to the continued existence of the refugee camps in Lebanon, but even to setting up tents on a temporary basis to house the Palestinians who have lost their homes in the fighting.

"We don't want Palestinian camps within 45 kilometers of our border," he said, referring to the Israeli plan for a 28-mile buffer zone in southern Lebanon.

completely cleared of all hostile elements. "The camps are a hotbed for the terrorists and terrorism. If you have tents, then you have a camp again. We don't want to see someone putting 1,000 tents somewhere and then start providing services."

Mr. Issawi is convinced his views are shared by the Lebanese government and local officials.

The Lebanese government has in fact made no official statement regarding its views on whether the refugees should stay or go as the whole issue of their status is still under negotiation with the Palestine Liberation Organization leaders in Beirut.

Several prominent Lebanese Christian leaders have said that the refugees should go. Local authorities in the south who for years have had to deal with the myriad of disputes stemming from the presence of the camps and armed PLO guerrillas would welcome their departure.

Even the exact number of homeless Palestinians is not clear, Israeli military leaders insist that in roughly one-third of the country under their control — containing six Palestinian camps — there are more than 20,000 homeless, but military sources will

concede privately the number may run as high as 35,000.

Israel, however, writes its own definition of homeless. A military source explained that the army regards as homeless only those who don't have shelter right now, excluding tens of thousands who have found temporary shelter in schools, public buildings and other villages.

Different Estimates

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency, which has been providing services to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and elsewhere in the Mideast for more than 30 years, said in a statement July 6 that at least 47,000 Palestinian refugees living in the camps south of Beirut were homeless. This estimate did not include those outside the camps, nearly half the registered refugee population.

This figure was nonetheless a sharp reduction from an earlier UN agency statement that there may be as many as 175,000 Palestinian refugees in need of assistance.

A prime example is the virtually destroyed camp of

Ain el Helweh outside the port of Sidon. UN figures put the total registered population of the camp just before the June 6 invasion at about 25,000.

An Israeli officer told several visiting American reporters Monday he thought there were 40,000 Palestinians living there before the invasion, while two UN doctors there gave a figure of 70,000.

One American official who recently toured southern Lebanon to assess the situation for the U.S. government said he believed there are at least 100,000 Palestinians and Lebanese whose homes had been damaged or destroyed, but he conceded that no detailed survey has yet been made.

The same confusion over numbers exists for estimates of the total Palestinian population in all of Lebanon. UN statistics in 1981 showed 232,455 registered Palestinian refugees, slightly more than half of them living in 13 camps.

The Israelis think this is an exaggeration. A UN official here said Wednesday, however, that if all the Palestinians living in Lebanon, refugees and others, were counted, the number would probably be about 500,000. The PLO uses the figure 600,000.

Aden Alienates Neighbors With Its Marxism

(Continued from Page 1)

am not sure, but sometimes I think even the leaders' speeches are written by Russians."

Despite the Soviet presence — symbolized by red stars lining traffic dividers and looking down from the volcanic peaks dominating Aden — President Ali Nasser Muhammad's two-year-old government has taken steps to allow resumption of limited private commerce. Reversing the dogmatic state-run system of his predecessor, Abdul Fatah Ismail, Mr. Muhammad loosened import restrictions and permitted merchants to buy consumer goods from a state agency and sell them at retail

Justice White Hit By Man at Speech

The Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY — U.S. Supreme Court Justice Byron White was punched several times Thursday as he started to make a speech by man yelling about "pornography and busing."

The man was quickly overpowered by members of the audience. Justice White, 65, was not seriously hurt and continued with his speech. The justice was being introduced as a speaker at a meeting of the Utah Bar Association at a hotel here when the attack took place.

"He's causing four-letter words to come into my living room through the TV set," the assailant said after he was seized. "The only way I know how to stop it is to go to the source."

in Aden's traditional hole-in-the-wall shops.

Trade and Supply Minister Ahmad Ubayd al-Fadil said in a written response to questions that such private commerce must play "an important role" in improving living standards here. But he estimated it has accounted for only 4 or 5 percent of the country's trade during the last several years.

Nevertheless, residents here report food and consumer goods that were impossible to find three years ago are now readily available, although many shops remain shuttered during business hours.

Mr. Muhammad, 43, has long been regarded as the most pragmatic of Southern Yemen's top leadership. His relatively moderate attitude is thought by diplomats here to control the government now. But in part, they add, the pragmatism is encouraged by lack of money, exacerbated by floods this spring, that has turned Southern Yemeni attention toward the wealth of Saudi Arabia and its conservative Persian Gulf allies.

"They need cash, and they're only going to get it from the Arabs," a foreign observer said. "And it has strengthened the hand of people like Ali Nasser Muhammad, who believes you can't eat dogma."

Despite more than a decade of Soviet aid, Southern Yemen remains visibly poor. The government recently announced plans to raise the annual per capita income — about \$210 — by half in the next three years.

It is unclear how this can be done without huge infusions of aid. Aden's main moneymaker, its port, has been in the doldrums since closure of the Suez Canal in

the 1967 Middle East war caused a shift in sea traffic patterns. Its oil refinery, with 30-year-old technology, had been running far below its capacity of 165,000 barrels a day until recently, when Iran and Iraq began using it to replace their own war-damaged facilities. But informed sources here said it is still running at less than 120,000 barrels a day.

Against this background, Mr. Muhammad has been making tentative overtures to the conservative Arab neighbors whose cash he needs. Most efforts have concentrated on convincing Saudi Arabia that Aden can get along with North Yemen and Oman.

No Breakthrough Seen

North Yemen for years has backed opposition guerrillas in these two countries. But there have been contacts with President Ali Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen and Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman in an effort to end the conflicts. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have been involved as mediators, but Western observers said there is no indication that any major breakthrough is imminent.

Years of hostility and mutual subversion have made these efforts difficult. After agreeing several times in the last decade to unite and after exchanging presidential visits during the past six months, North and Southern Yemen drafted a joint constitution under Saudi and Kuwaiti patronage.

Yet sources here said the two nations almost went to war three months ago as North Yemen mounted a major military campaign against the Southern Yemen-backed National Democratic Front guerrillas seeking a change

in the Saudi-influenced government in Sana. In addition, Southern Yemen executed 10 persons and jailed three in May on charges that they infiltrated from North Yemen to commit sabotage on instructions from Saudi Arabia after receiving training from U.S. and British experts in Saudi Arabia.

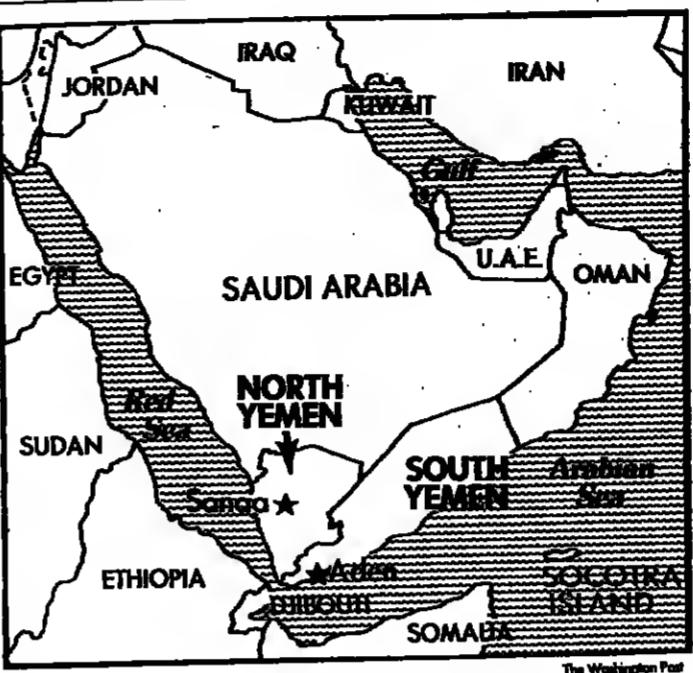
Similarly, agreements on reconciliation with Oman have fallen through. A meeting set for June 5 in Kuwait between Southern Yemeni and Omani envoys was canceled.

According to diplomats stationed here — who say they have limited access to government thinking — the talk of unity and reconciliation inevitably runs into a barrier posed by Southern Yemen's fundamental Marxist orientation and its alliance with the Soviet Union and Moscow's other regional allies, especially Ethiopia and Libya.

North Yemen for years has backed opposition guerrillas in these two countries. But there have been contacts with President Ali Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen and Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman in an effort to end the conflicts. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have been involved as mediators, but Western observers said there is no indication that any major breakthrough is imminent.

Years of hostility and mutual subversion have made these efforts difficult. After agreeing several times in the last decade to unite and after exchanging presidential visits during the past six months, North and Southern Yemen drafted a joint constitution under Saudi and Kuwaiti patronage.

Yet sources here said the two nations almost went to war three months ago as North Yemen mounted a major military campaign against the Southern Yemen-backed National Democratic Front guerrillas seeking a change



Iran-Iraq War Could Overtake Lebanon Invasion, Israelis Believe

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Senior Israeli officials believe that if Iran's invasion of Iraq proves to be a sustained attack to overthrow President Saddam Hussein, it will overshadow the war in Lebanon in its importance to East-West relations and the future of the Middle East.

Israeli officials see the Iranian drive as an onslaught on a country that is both an important center of

Soviet influence and Israel's most threatening Middle East enemy — the only country in the region that refused to sign the 1949 truce.

Iran still refuses to refer to Israel by any terms but "the Zionist entity" or "occupied territory."

Israel became a supplier of military equipment and spare parts to Iran when the Iraq invaded Iran in 1980 despite the anti-Israel pronouncements of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his persecutor of Iranian Jews.

Israeli officials also discern the possibility that the fighting may have effects — positive from Israel's point of view — on Syria and Jordan. Syria has broken with Arab unity to support Iran where Jordan has backed Iraq.

If Syria is threatened by the resumption of the Iraqi-Iranian war, this time on Iraqi territory, the Damascus government might be inclined to transfer some of its troops stationed on both sides of

the Lebanon-Syrian border to the Iraqi frontier.

Jordan would be immediately affected if Iran accomplished its goal of overthrowing the Iraqi regime. The establishment of a hostile government in Iraq might cause Jordan's King Hussein to conclude that the time is ripe for Jordan to join the Camp David peace process.

Israel would like to have Jordanian participation in the autonomy talks for the Palestinians in the occupied territories. "We could offer Jordan peace in the west and even help in maintaining the integrity of its territory," an Israeli official said.

Beirut Problems

The Israelis, meanwhile, remain preoccupied with the problem of the siege in Beirut.

A senior Israeli official said he believes that 30 days seems excessive for Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy, to negotiate the peaceful departure of the Palestine Liberation Organization from Beirut.

The view that Mr. Habib needs 30 days was put forward by Secretary of State-designate George P. Shultz at his U.S. Senate confirmation hearings on Tuesday.

In the Israeli view, the only problem that needs to be settled is what country will accept the PLO.

Senior officials believe that Syria holds the trump card of being the most likely place of exile for Yasser Arafat and his organization's leaders and soldiers, and is holding out for the highest price.

The price, according to Israeli officials, would consist of Saudi Arabian money and a continued Syrian troop presence in eastern Lebanon.

Mr. Rostow said he hoped that

Zail Singh Voted India's President

NEW DELHI — Zail Singh was elected seventh president of India Thursday, the Press Trust of India reported. Mr. Singh, 66, is a strong supporter of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and was the nominee of her ruling Congress-I Party. His only rival was a former supreme court judge, H.R. Khanna, who was the candidate of the opposition.

His victory had been assured because Mrs. Gandhi's party commands more than 60 percent of the vote in the presidential electoral college, which is made up of members of the two houses of Parliament and the 22 state legislators. A former home minister, he is to take the oath of office July 25, a day after Neelam Sanjiva Reddy steps down following a five-year term as president.

Opposition party leaders denounced Mr. Singh as a man who would obey Mrs. Gandhi's commands instead of maintaining adherence to the country's constitution, a key function of the president.

Shultz Confirmed as Secretary of State

WASHINGTON — George P. Shultz was confirmed by the Senate late Thursday as the United States' 60th secretary of state. The vote was 97-0. Three senators were absent.

The confirmation was never in doubt. Mr. Shultz, 61, effectively locked up the Cabinet post when he won the unanimous endorsement of the Foreign Relations Committee a day earlier.

He will take over the office vacated July 5 by Alexander M. Haig Jr. Plans for the swearing-in were oot firm, but aides to President Reagan discussed a possible ceremony at the White House Friday morning.

Japan Rejects Soviet Arms Proposal

TOKYO — Japan will not support a Soviet proposal for renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons, Foreign Minister Yoshiro Sakuramoto said in a speech Thursday. "Unless the Soviet Union also declares its willingness to refrain from using its conventional forces, there is little meaning in the Soviet proposal," the Kyodo news agency quoted Mr. Sakuramoto as saying.

"We must be aware of the reality that the Soviet Union has deployed SS-20 missiles in the Far East and that the security of Japan comes under the protection of the U.S. nuclear umbrella," Mr. Sakuramoto said.

The Soviet Union pledged at the recent United Nations disarmament conference not to be the first to mount a nuclear strike, and it urged all nuclear powers to renounce their right to launch a nuclear attack in any armed conflict. The United States and other Western allies rejected the Soviet proposal.

Jaruzelski Issues Appeal to Youth

WARSAW — Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of Poland's ruling military council, told a meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee on Thursday that the authorities sincerely seek an understanding with youth.

He said that it was "the bitterness of young people and their striving for change that became the main force behind the impetuosity of Solidarity," whose 16-month challenge to the regime led to the military takeover last December. Gen. Jaruzelski added: "We sincerely want understanding and this requires us to forget the errors born of momentary impulse, of false inspiration."

His apparently conciliatory tone contrasted with a declaration by the party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, that no understanding could be reached with "the anti-socialist underground."

Hong Kong Holding 430 Refugees

HONG KONG — Since Hong Kong's policy of imprisoning Vietnamese refugees took effect in early July, about 430 have arrived and are being held in Chi Ma Wan Prison, authorities said Thursday.

Garth Hayden, acting deputy commissioner of correctional services said the refugees will be detained indefinitely in an attempt by this British colony to deter the arrival of new Vietnamese boat people.

The Vietnamese may not leave the camp. Guards are authorized to open fire on any attempting to escape.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Time Called Ripe for Pact on Forces

United Press International

VIENNA — The political climate is right for East-West agreements on reducing ground forces in Central Europe, the U.S. arms control director, Eugene V. Rostow, said Thursday.

He said the NATO proposals put forth in the nine-year-old Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction negotiations last week could reduce tensions in Central Europe and produce a more conducive atmosphere in the separate Geneva talks on nuclear arms reduction between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"The political climate is favorable to the possibility of an agreement," said Mr. Rostow, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

He said that events in the Middle East, Asia and the Caribbean should persuade the Soviet Union that "this is the time for a period of stability in their relationship with the West."

He said that the opportunities for peace that present themselves are "significant" and that the climate for agreement is favorable, "or should be favorable if the Soviet leaders are wise."

Mr. Rostow said he hoped that



the new NATO proposals, which gave in to Warsaw Pact demands that any agreement be binding on all parties from its inception, may give momentum to the talks, which have been stalled over the Eastern bloc's refusal to supply accurate figures on troop levels and to allow verification of reductions.

3 Mexican Police Held in U.S. Teacher's Death

United Press International

MAZATLAN, Mexico — Eight police officers have been charged in the beating death of University of Colorado Prof. Nicholas Schrock, 42, who was killed in a robbery, officials say. Prof. Schrock disappeared May 30.

His body was exhumed Sunday in the cemetery of San Isidro, in western Mexico. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that eight San Isidro policemen, including the chief, were arrested. Four were charged with robbery and murder and four with complicity for helping move the body from a temporary grave on a highway.

A French official said recently that the program had not worked well, because not many workers left and many of those who did returned later.

Call Portugal.

It's nice to hear your voice.

Call Portugal... Handle your business personally
Call Portugal and... You'll find out we are within much easier reach now.

U.S. Announces Plan To Take More Land Out Of Wheat Production

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Agriculture Secretary John R. Block has announced a program to take as much as a fifth of the nation's wheat land out of production in order to bolster sagging prices and reduce a mounting surplus of grain.

Wheat growers said the program would not work and consumer groups charged that it would drive up food costs.

Mr. Block also said again that he favors negotiating a new grain sale agreement with the Soviet Union, even though other administration officials have said this is politically impossible as long as Moscow continues to support martial law in Poland.

Short of a new agreement, Mr. Block suggested extending the current one, but for larger amounts than are now provided. The Soviet Union is a major buyer of U.S. grain, and financially strapped U.S. farmers have been pressing the administration to expand the present agreement.

The Senate passed a nonbinding resolution Wednesday urging the Reagan administration to resume negotiations immediately with the Soviet Union on a new pact and the House Journalist, Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, said he had urged Mr. Reagan at least to extend the current agreement "with some raised limits."

Under the program announced Wednesday by Mr. Block, farmers must set aside 20 percent of land they have traditionally used for wheat in order to be eligible for U.S. income-support payments and crop loans. As a further incentive, participants will be offered advance payment of half their support money.

EEC Decides On Protest Of Sanctions

Trade War Ruled Out In Pipeline Embargo

By Ernest Holsendorph
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community has decided to formally protest to the United States the recent extension of the embargo on technology for the Soviet natural gas pipeline, diplomatic sources said.

The protest would be made Thursday to the State Department in Washington by a Danish diplomat, the sources said Wednesday. They said it followed an EEC decision to back away from a trade war with the United States, and instead to concentrate on diplomatic efforts to make President Reagan change his mind.

Last month, Mr. Reagan enlarged the ban on sale of U.S. oil and gas equipment to Moscow to cover European subsidiaries of American companies and to firms producing such equipment under license.

Moscow had ordered turbines from West European firms for the gas pipeline from Siberia, but the U.S. sanctions, in response to the imposition of martial law in Poland, could deprive the firms of vital parts and force them to renegotiate on their contracts.

Reaction Until November

The diplomatic sources here said the EEC protest emphasizes the serious damage this embargo extension would inflict on European industries in a period of deep recession, and points out it would cause political tensions that could undermine the Atlantic alliance's stability and cohesion.

The West German minister for economics, Otto Lambdorff, is to start a two-week tour of the United States on Saturday to campaign against the sanctions. But Mr. Lambdorff said in an interview he did not believe Mr. Reagan would lift the embargo for the multibillion-dollar pipeline project until after the U.S. congressional elections in November.

Mr. Lambdorff said he shared the view, widely held in West Germany, that the pipeline sanctions had so far brought more comfort to Moscow than to the United States.

The decision has benefited the Soviet Union doubly — it has stirred up trouble between the NATO partners and will force the Soviets to become independent of U.S. technology," he said.

Mr. Lambdorff, who has often scorned trade sanctions as an ineffective political weapon, said he would try to win a partial U.S. retraction of the sanctions. "Wait and see. Be patient," he said.

Soviet Turbines

In Moscow, the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda said a Soviet engineering plant will soon begin producing giant pumping turbines to combat the U.S. sanctions.

The newspaper said the Leningrad Metal Factory was in the process of switching to solar production of 25-megawatt turbines to pump Siberian gas to Western Europe. It did not say when the first one would be completed.

Moscow television said earlier this week that production of the pumps, a key element in the project, had already begun at another Leningrad plant.

The reports appear to be part of a campaign to convince the West that the Soviet Union can finish the pipeline project on time in 1984 without foreign help. Several West European countries have agreed to purchase substantial amounts of natural gas delivered through the pipeline.

Olympic Airways Strike Set

ATHENS — Olympic Airways flight attendants announced a 48-hour strike beginning in early Friday. A union spokesman said the walkout may be extended until midnight Monday, and airline officials said foreign flights would be canceled.

Paris' Elegant Terrasse Fleurie



One dining facing a fountain in the courtyard of Paris' Hotel Inter-Continental.

ETER GRAHAM said in a Herald-Tribune article, "The celebrated and often celebrity-packed Terrasse Fleurie is an Italian-style patio with marvelously long lighting... The interesting 165-franc set menu, which includes service but not wine (from the hotel's very well-stocked cellar),

comprises various seasonal hors-d'oeuvres, a main course, green salad with sherry vinegar and the oil of your choice (corn, ground-nut, olive or walnut), and a free run of cheeses and impeccable desserts." Other assets: discretion, quiet, and good value. Call for reservations: 260.37.80.

**HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL
PARIS**

3, rue de Castiglione, Paris 1.



Elie Roberts/The Washington Post
Bulldozers worked to clean up the dump site on Love Canal at Niagara Falls in 1979.

Love Canal Will Get New Cleanup Project

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y. — The government announced another cleanup project at the Love Canal chemical dump Thursday, even though a new report said most of the neighborhood is now safe.

The state Department of Environmental Conservation and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency said they have signed an agreement for the cleanup of contaminated sediment in storm sewers, two creeks and two other areas. The EPA said \$7 million in special U.S. anti-pollution funds would be used.

The EPA announced Wednesday that its scientists have determined that chemical levels in most parts of the Love Canal neighborhood are now no higher than in other parts of Niagara Falls. The report did recommend, however, the additional cleanup project announced Thursday.

The Love Canal area, used from 1942 to 1953 as a dumping ground for 21,800 tons of chemical wastes, was evacuated by the state in 1978 after an EPA consultant found that 11 of 36 Love Canal residents tested suffered chromosome damage.

The new EPA study concluded that "the environmental monitoring study did not produce any evidence that Love Canal has contributed to environmental contamination" in the area studied. The study is, however, expected

to generate new controversy. The Love Canal Homeowners Association said it "is appalled and outraged at the Environmental Protection Agency's report, its contents and conclusions, and the manner in which EPA has released the report."

The findings of minimal health danger do not apply to the 237 homes closest to Love Canal, which were evacuated, but to a so-called outer ring of 400 homes purchased by the Love Canal Area Revitalization Agency with U.S. funds in 1980.

The new \$5.4-million health and environmental analysis was based on EPA monitoring of the air, water, soil and wildlife, and on an analysis by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services of the levels of toxicity to discover whether public health was threatened.

The department concluded that the Love Canal areas studied were as safe to live in as the other areas in Niagara Falls and the United States that were studied as control sites.

The report, 18 months overdue, was undertaken in 1980 to clear up confusion created by an earlier, highly controversial and disputed chromosome study.

The study by Dr. Dante Picciano of Biogenics Corp. of Houston was prepared for use in the U.S. Justice Department suit against Hooker Chemical and Plastics Corp., which dumped the chemical wastes into the abandoned canal.

U.S. Report Calls Amtrak Subsidies Unjustified

By Ernest Holsendorph
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Congressional Budget Office, in a sharply negative report, has advised Congress that U.S. subsidies paid to Amtrak are not justified.

Such subsidies benefit mostly high-income travelers, the 85-page report said. They are not justified on any of the grounds usually given for aiding the railroad, including energy efficiency, rational security and providing transportation for the poor.

Amtrak has been reporting higher productivity, reduced labor costs and projections that the national passenger railroad is becoming less reliant on subsidies.

Because the public benefits that Amtrak conveys appear limited, continuing large federal subsidies is difficult to justify," the report said. "Either large revenue increases or cost reductions — or

either of which would be easy to achieve — would be necessary to reduce Amtrak's yearly deficits and subsidy needs."

Northeast Corridor

Even though the report contains no recommendations to Congress, it seems right to bussiness an administration attempt to slash \$185 million from this year's appropriation — cutting it to \$600 million — and help Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis in his effort to eliminate most long-distance passenger trains, while keeping service on the busy corridors.

Such subsidies benefit mostly high-income travelers, the 85-page report said. They are not justified on any of the grounds usually given for aiding the railroad, including energy efficiency, rational security and providing transportation for the poor.

Amtrak has been reporting higher productivity, reduced labor costs and projections that the national passenger railroad is becoming less reliant on subsidies.

Because the public benefits that Amtrak conveys appear limited, continuing large federal subsidies is difficult to justify," the report said. "Either large revenue increases or cost reductions — or

either of which would be easy to achieve — would be necessary to reduce Amtrak's yearly deficits and subsidy needs."

Northeast Corridor

Even though the report contains no recommendations to Congress, it seems right to bussiness an administration attempt to slash \$185 million from this year's appropriation — cutting it to \$600 million — and help Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis in his effort to eliminate most long-distance passenger trains, while keeping service on the busy corridors.

While acknowledging successful efforts by Amtrak management to upgrade its equipment and cut costs, especially by Alan S. Boyd, who has just resigned as chairman, the report found that such cuts were unlikely in the long term to be productive.

The prospect for Amtrak, the Congressional Budget Office said, are for steeply higher fares in the coming years and steady, continuous declines in the railroad's already meager ridership.

Following are some of the major findings:

• While all modes of intercity transportation, including automobiles, receive some amount of U.S. subsidy, passenger rail service re-

ceives disproportionately more than any other, while carrying only 1 percent of the traffic.

• Except for the Northeast corridor, rail operations are not energy efficient and even with substantial improvements, operations in the corridor will save only about 1,733 barrels of oil a day, "less than 0.01 percent of the nation's daily consumption of petroleum."

• Even in an emergency where imported oil was cut off, Amtrak could not come close to filling the gap because of the limited size of its rail network. A better hedge against an oil cutoff, the report said, is higher investment in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

• While passenger trains carry many minority-group people, "at the same time rail carries a relatively high proportion of high-income persons. In general, subsidies to air, auto and rail service all tend to benefit higher-income travelers more than lower-income ones."



Dresdner Bank Group

Growth in Investment

Investment for Growth

With a commitment to a total volume of business

of almost £100 billion by 1990, the

Dresdner Bank Group is well positioned to meet the needs of the international market.

With a commitment to a total volume of business

of almost £100 billion by 1990, the

Dresdner Bank Group is well positioned to meet the needs of the international market.

With a commitment to a total volume of business

of almost £100 billion by 1990, the

Dresdner Bank Group is well positioned to meet the needs of the international market.

With a commitment to a total volume of business

of almost £100 billion by 1990, the

Dresdner Bank Group is well positioned to meet the needs of the international market.

With a commitment to a total volume of business

of almost £100 billion by 1990, the

Dresdner Bank Group is well positioned to meet the needs of the international market.

With a commitment to a total volume of business

of almost £100 billion by 1990, the

Dresdner Bank Group is well positioned to meet the needs of the international market.

With a commitment to a total volume of business

of almost £100 billion by 1990, the

Dresdner Bank Group is well positioned to meet the needs of the international market.

With a commitment to a total volume of business

of almost £100 billion by 1990, the

Dresdner Bank Group is well positioned to meet the needs of the international market.

With a commitment to a total volume of business

of almost £100 billion by 1990, the

Dresdner Bank Group is well positioned to meet the needs of the international market.

With a commitment to a total volume of business

of almost £100 billion by 1990, the

Dresdner Bank Group is well positioned to meet the needs of the international market.

With a commitment to a total volume of business

of almost £100 billion by 1990, the

Dresdner Bank Group is well positioned to meet the needs of the international market.

With a commitment to a total volume of business

of almost £100 billion by 1990, the

Dresdner Bank Group is well positioned to meet the needs of the international market.

With a commitment to a total volume of business

of almost £100 billion by 1990, the

Dresdner Bank Group is well positioned to meet the needs of the international market.

With a commitment to a total volume of business

of almost £100 billion by 1990, the

Dresdner Bank Group is well positioned to meet the needs of the international market.

With a commitment to a total volume of business

of almost £100 billion by 1990, the

Dresdner Bank Group is well positioned to meet the needs of the international market.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Mr. Shultz Is Welcome

From THE WASHINGTON POST:

George Shultz's public debut as the designated secretary of state, at his Senate hearings, was smooth and reassuring. He came off as undogmatic, worldly, dignified. Mr. Shultz is in the postwar tradition of seasoned, international-minded businessmen-statesmen not usually typed as either liberal or conservative.

Entering the Cabinet in the second wave, he arrives as more his own man, as a nominee who is doing something for the president rather than the other way around. It is hard to imagine Mr. Shultz fighting for, or having to fight for, the little perks.

Mr. Shultz's assertion that the Lebanon crisis proves the urgency of addressing the "legitimate needs" of the Palestinian people drew the most attention. We found him right on the mark, especially in advising the PLO to get off its "guerrilla kick" and in criticizing Israel's settlements and political expulsions in the West Bank. He said what he surely believes, and what he as a figure suspected by some of a pro-Arab tilt had to say, to show his fidelity to Israel's well-being. He was also unapologetically and correctly generous in his appraisal of the American interest in good relations with the Arabs.

Mr. Shultz's corporate connection came in for some close scrutiny. He easily disposed of any suggestion of a mean financial conflict of

interest or political bias on account of his service as president of the Bechtel Group, a huge international construction firm. Obviously, however, his business experience has helped shape his world view. It has inclined him to find common ground with all sorts of countries, not excluding Bechtel's Arab clients. It has disinclined him in principle to use trade and investment as leverage in political disputes. He justified Mr. Reagan's Soviet sanctions by citing specific Kremlin deprivations in Poland, while leaving the clear impression he would not do much more of that sort of thing. Mr. Shultz's business exposure, however, cannot fail to add a dimension that has been largely missing from the secretarial perspective in recent decades.

His testimony showed firmness, but also the expected unfamiliarity of an outsider, in military and arms control matters related to the Soviet Union. This need not be crippling. For now, Mr. Shultz can coast on the initiatives already launched by, among others, his predecessor. In time, however, he will need to qualify himself to assert the diplomatic and departmental interest in the debates that shape U.S. policy on the great issues of war and peace in the nuclear age. We are hopeful that, here as elsewhere, Mr. Shultz will do the job. He deserves prompt confirmation.

Food and Cancer

From THE WASHINGTON POST:

If you are one of those people who have just about given up on making sense of the conflicting medical advice about what to eat, help — at least of a kind — is on the way. A striking convergence of expert opinion is coming about. More and more evidence shows that diet strongly influences the risk of coronary heart disease, cancer, hypertension and other major killers. And the recommended changes in diet for lowering the risk of each of these diseases reinforce, rather than contradict, each other.

The newest evidence comes from a two-year study of the connections between diet and cancer, recently issued by the National Academy of Sciences. The group found first of all that research into this vast and complex subject has hardly scratched the surface. But it did find enough persuasive evidence to justify issuing what it called four "interim dietary guidelines" — the first and last words indicating that the evidence is not complete and that these are not absolute rules that will guarantee a cancer-free life.

But in the committee's judgment, following the guidelines will lower the risk of getting cancer. And since diet (not including smoking) is believed to be responsible for at least 30-40 percent of cancers, that should be enough to command attention.

The committee recommends that people restrict their intake of fats — saturated and unsaturated — to 30 percent of total calories. For the average American, that means cutting fat consumption — such things as whole milk and its products, ice cream, peanut butter, cooking fats and oils, beef and other fatty meats — by one quarter. The committee also

recommends eating "very little salt-cured, salt-pickled, or smoked foods," which include ham, bacon, bologna and hot dogs. The group urges "moderation" — which it fails to define — in alcohol consumption, especially for smokers, since tobacco smoke and alcohol exacerbate each other's effects.

On the positive side, the group found evidence of a protective effect against cancer among several vitamins, minerals and fibers. It recommends eating fruits (especially citrus fruits), whole grain products, and dark-green, yellow and cabbage family vegetables (such as carrots, tomatoes, winter squash, broccoli, brussels sprouts and cauliflower) daily. Didn't you always know that brussels sprouts were going to win out over peanut butter, were going to be your destiny?

There will be criticism of these recommendations on the ground that the experimental evidence is not conclusive. But as the academy's report points out, "we are in an interim stage of knowledge similar to that for cigarettes 20 years ago." (Cigarettes are causing one-quarter of the cancer deaths today.) Since absolutely conclusive evidence will take years to develop, the committee members felt that the evidence justifies action now. Surely they are right.

Agriculture Secretary John Block objects to the government's "telling people what they should or should not eat," so his department no longer distributes the dietary guidelines developed by previous administrations, which conform closely to these recommendations. That strikes us as saying it is fine for the government to pay when people get sick, but not for it to spend a fraction of that amount to encourage them to stay well.

Irresponsible Forecasts

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Do U.S. cities face a new round of riots this summer? The idea, provoked by predictions from nervous politicians and urban leaders, seems superficially plausible: The recession strikes hardest in the inner city; so do the cutbacks in social programs. Blacks despair over Reagan's insensitivity to civil rights. The idleness and frustration of the unemployed tried to cover up the incident.

None of this is reason to feel sanguine. The decay of inner cities remains a shameful failure of U.S. society. It has spawned a deeply alienated, violent underclass. Instead of summer riots, the price of social neglect may be year-round crime the decentralized riot.

Scholars who have studied "collective violence" cannot say with precision when a community will explode, or why. What can be said with certainty is that since the 1960s the social, psychological and political ground of American has shifted in ways that make "60s-style rioting less likely. Predictions of violence have a way of fulfilling themselves.

To predict riots arising from Reaganomics is not only glib but also dangerous. In fact, there is no sound basis for predicting riots — and doing so is irresponsible.

The riots of the '60s were the culmination of civil rights protest that began in the South and spread to northern cities. They erupted after years of discrimination, denied opportunity and exclusion from power. Racism still exists, but much of the old-fashioned oppression does not. Doors have opened to blacks in the professions and government. Black officials run major cities.

Police officers are more respectful of the rights of minorities; police departments are more integrated. In earlier times, a minor disorder might quickly intensify with the ar-

rival of white policemen. Today, it is entirely possible that an unruly group of black youths would be dealt with by a squad of black officers under the command of a black sergeant.

The Miami riot of 1980 is an exception that proves the rule. It resulted from weeks of tension after a group of white policemen allegedly killed a black man, and city officials tried to cover up the incident.

None of this is reason to feel sanguine. The decay of inner cities remains a shameful failure of U.S. society. It has spawned a deeply alienated, violent underclass. Instead of summer riots, the price of social neglect may be year-round crime the decentralized riot.

Scholars who have studied "collective violence" cannot say with precision when a community will explode, or why. What can be said with certainty is that since the 1960s the social, psychological and political ground of American has shifted in ways that make "60s-style rioting less likely. Predictions of violence have a way of fulfilling themselves.

To predict riots arising from Reaganomics is not only glib but also dangerous.

Other Editorial Opinion

Nuclear Restraint

The International Atomic Energy Agency, which is supposed to be the world's watchdog on proliferation, admitted recently that its inspection procedures are inadequate. It suggested at least two countries may have clandestine bomb projects.

Since one of those two is presumably India, which set off a "peaceful" nuclear explosion eight years ago, it's easy to believe the IAEA lacks teeth.

The other is most likely Pakistan but there are reasons to believe these are not the only two nations flouting IAEA strictures.

The U.S. is in a pivotal position to get other exporting nations to improve their bi-

lateral safeguards. Members of the European program and Japan have asked for blanket, long-term approval to reprocess U.S. supplied fuel and to reuse the resulting weapons-grade plutonium for power generation. President Reagan has already approved the requests in principle and negotiators are working out the detailed contracts, which will require congressional review.

The administration could use its leverage in these talks to help reduce the proliferation risk by demanding a *quid pro quo* that the Europeans and Japanese tighten their export controls and refrain from exporting any advanced reprocessing technology, which could easily be used to construct bombs.

— The Wall Street Journal.

JULY 16: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Iran's Clerics

TEHRAN — Sheikh Fazlullah, the leader of the anti-reform party, erected a big tent with the object of holding mass meetings and inciting the populace against the modification of the fundamental laws. In one speech he violently attacked Seyyid Memmed, the leader of the constitutional movement and described the members of the National Assembly as unbelievers. But the Persian people, who are fighting for freedom from the yoke of an aristocratic regime, are less ready to accept the rule of a clerical one. A big demonstration was made by the anti-clerical, who pulled down the tent, insulted the clerical present and threatened to lynch Fazlullah if he did not depart from Tehran.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

1932: Challenge to FDR

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall Street Journal.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, opening the presidential campaign in Boston, made a just and fair challenge in demanding of the Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to state specifically what the Republican administration has failed to do or has done in the present crisis in the United States. From almost any viewpoint it must be admitted that President Hoover has pieced together all of the machinery in his power to alleviate unemployment and distress and to speed financial and business recovery. Some may violently disagree with the presidential program, but it is far too early to gauge the results."

— The Wall



Workers prepare to sift sand for gold by laying a network of water pipes to thaw the permafrost.

Nome Is Still a Glittering Frontier For Eskimos and the Gold-Hungry

By Wallace Turner

New York Times Service

Nome, Alaska — So much else has changed here since 1898, when three Swedish prospectors made their discovery on Anvil Creek, yet gold still pulls people from comfortable places thousands of miles away to live on the bleak shore of the Bering Sea.

Counting the alleys, Nome runs nine streets deep from the beach sand where the 30,000 miners pitched their tents in those earlier times, when Wyatt Earp was marshal and Tex Rickard ran the Northern Saloon. Fewer than 3,000 people live in Nome now. It is a city of dust in dry weather and mud or ice in wet weather, of temperatures that can sag to minus 40 degrees Fahrenheit in winter. Spring melts graceful snow mounds to reveal piles of rusting metal. The spring breakup opens the sea and the fishing streams. And around June 1 the mining season reopens for the 174 employees of the Alaska Gold Co.

Exotic Place.

With about 60 percent of its population Eskimo and with Eskimos elected as members of the City Council and the school board, Nome is an exotic place. Tom Abrams, formerly of Missoula, Mont., runs a meat market selling some of the same things available in Missoula, plus these items:

Muk-tuk, whale blubber with a strip of skin attached, \$7.38 a pound for bowhead; \$5.89 for be-luga; reindeer livers, \$2.59 a pound; pog-nuk, bearded seal, \$7.40 a pound; and seal oil, \$9.37 a quart.

The buyers are Eskimos, a few whites and some of the 29 Vietnamese who have moved to Nome since 1975. Other food costs twice what it does in Seattle.

The early miners took more than \$2 million in gold out of the beach sand, not enough to cover the annual payroll today for the Alaska Gold Co. Gold in those days brought about \$15 an ounce, compared with more than \$300 today. Payroll and gold recovery weight are the company's secrets.

College Students

Prehistoric beaches lie 100 feet below concrete-like permafrost that must be thawed before dredges can sift the gold washed out of mountains and left in the sands. Water forced through pipes does the trick.

Some of the lowest-paying jobs are held by college students who may gross \$9,000 for one summer. Eskimos, Indians, Vietnamese and local whites also work for the company.

"A lot of the college students live in our camp at \$15 a day for board and room," said Denis Campion, the company's manager. "The most money-hungry ones live in tents on the beach."

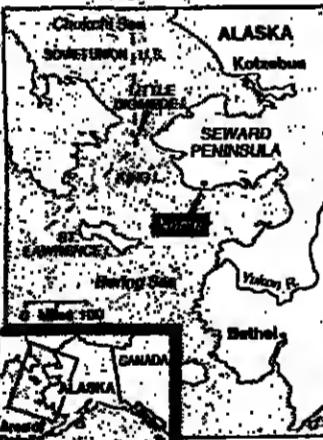
Nome is the regional hub for about 7,000 people, most of them Eskimos, in 15 villages around the Seward Peninsula. Little Diomede Island and St. Lawrence Island.

"This has become the melting pot of villages," said the Rev. Jim Poole, the founder and disc jockey of station KNOM. Rival KICY is run by the Covenant Church mission.

Satellite connections tie the local telephone and television cable systems to the outside. Two weekly



Denis Campion, manager of the Alaska Gold Co. in Nome.



to the Bering Straits company, Kaverauk, the social service, non-profit side of the operation, recently emerged from bankruptcy.

Worst Days Are Past

Charles H. Johnson, president of the Bering Straits Native Corp., is convinced that the worst days are past. "Every business investment we had was losing money but one, and we sold it and closed the others," he said. The investments ranged from trailer sales to a barge line.

Mr. Johnson, a 42-year-old business graduate of the University of Oregon, said that oil, gold, tin and tungsten held potential for development on the natives' 2.4 million acres.

"But the economy seems to break the wrong way for us," he went on. "Here we are, ready to go into leasing for minerals exploration, and mining is flat on its face." Mr. Johnson came back to Nome in 1976 to try to rescue Kaverauk.

"We decided to fight it through and show people what we could do," he said. "We did it in three years." The key to getting out of bankruptcy was recovering \$250,000 that the state owed Kaverauk, he said.

"This was not Catholic country," Father Poole said, referring to the days when Roman Catholics ran Kuskokwim River missions. Moravians established the village of Bethel and the Society of Friends converted the Eskimos at Kotzebue, he said.

"Most of our members are King Island Eskimos who moved into Nome to get their children closer to school," the priest added.

About 7,000 Eskimos, the Bering Straits Native Corp. and Kaverauk Inc. are the most important business operations around Nome. The Eskimos own the two companies at their shares of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

Some business deals wasted most of the \$39.5 million that was paid

newspapers, The Nome Nugget, 82 years old, and The Bering Straight, five years old, fight for survival.

Father Poole, a Jesuit priest, also runs St. Joseph's Rectory, which has about 350 members.

Moravians, Friends

"This was not Catholic country," Father Poole said, referring to the days when Roman Catholics ran Kuskokwim River missions. Moravians established the village of Bethel and the Society of Friends converted the Eskimos at Kotzebue.

"Most of our members are King Island Eskimos who moved into Nome to get their children closer to school," the priest added.

About 7,000 Eskimos, the Bering Straits Native Corp. and Kaverauk Inc. are the most important business operations around Nome. The Eskimos own the two companies at their shares of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

Some business deals wasted most of the \$39.5 million that was paid

THERE'S AN EXCITING CAREER FOR YOU IN THE JEWELRY INDUSTRY
GIA Resident Programs in:
• Diamonds • Retail Management
• Colored Stones • Jewelry Design
• Gem Identification • Jewelry Arts

Write for Free Catalog

Gemological Institute of America

1660 Stewart Street, Santa Monica CA 90404
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

From July 5th through August 27th,
Monday through Friday, the
International Herald Tribune will
present the news in English at 10 a.m.
on radio station RMC.



Ecoutez la radio qui vous écoute

Donovan Displays His Political Assets

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With a broad smile, Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan seems to relish disclosing that the General Pulaski Memorial Committee of New York has asked him to be their man of the year and that the New York City sanitation workers union wants him at the head of the Pulaski Day parade in October.

For a man who has endured widespread calls from Congress and organized labor for his resignation and whose political fate has been touch-and-go for months, he sits in the high-backed chair behind his huge desk and says, "I like sitting here and I'm going to be sitting here for another six and a half years."

In a confident mood following an endorsement from President Reagan and a finding June 28 by a special prosecutor that there was no evidence to justify charging him with criminal activities, Mr. Donovan insists that he has become "a political asset not a liability" to the president and the Republican Party.

To back up that claim, he cites letters and telegrams from mostly conservative politicians and a smattering of labor leaders and a surge of support from Italian, Polish, Ukrainian, Irish and other minority groups who seem to identify with what he calls his six-month "trial by press."

"These people identify with me because I'm one of them," the former construction company executive said in an interview. "My natural political constituency is among blue collar people and ethnics."

Although still smarting from more than six months of critical press reports and a year and a half of chilly relations with Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, and other top labor leaders, Mr. Donovan said he would make "a special effort" to reach out to the labor officials.

He will seek to find some "common areas of agreement," particularly in dealing with problems of workers displaced by new technology and foreign competition, he said.

Mr. Donovan also spoke of re-examining the question of extending unemployment benefits from 39 weeks to 52 weeks and of reshaping the Labor Department's monitoring of safety in American factories.

He also raised the possibility of using \$1 billion or more of highway trust fund money to create public works jobs involving the repair or replacement of highway bridges. And he talked of promoting more cooperation in labor-management relations.

He went on to discuss politics and the difficulties that face him in building relations with political opponents and critics who have dogged him from the day he took office.

For the moment, he draws spe-

cial comfort from the public response to what he calls his "total exoneration by 26 fellow citizens" of the special grand jury and the favorable report by the special prosecutor, Leon Silverman.

"Maybe we can use this situation as a new launching pad," he said. "I know full well there are grave policy differences with some politicians and labor leaders here. But I will reach out to Lane Kirkland and the others to try to find areas of agreement."

But with the fall political campaign approaching and partisan feelings on the rise, that will not be easy, especially for a man with little political background in Washington and a strong philosophical commitment to the Reagan administration's goal of cutting the federal government.

Mr. Donovan had already achieved much. He cited a reduction of almost \$14 billion in spending on Labor Department programs in the 1982 and 1983 budgets and a 20 percent cut in personnel.

"One big accomplishment in his eyes has been the reduction in the size of the public service jobs pro-

gram and the revamping of federal job training efforts in ways that he said would ensure than 70 cents of every federal dollar, rather than an estimated 18 cents before the reforms, will go to actual training.

He also said that changes in de-

partment regulations have provided savings to private industry of more than \$2 billion a year.

His programs have gone strongly against the desires of the labor leaders who traditionally regard the secretary of labor as their benefactor. His plan to re-examine such issues as extending unemployment benefits and the bridge reconstruction program, however, may be welcomed by labor.

Mr. Donovan still hopes to find common ground with labor leaders on the issue of retaining displaced workers. In keeping with his free-enterprise philosophy, he believes the biggest share of the effort must be made by the private sector.

He said the main role of the approach will be to provide information on where new job opportunities will develop.

Mr. Donovan also said he will stress the need for peace in labor-management relations. "It's a recognition by both management and labor that they have a social contract, and it's the way we need to go — toward more cooperative and less confrontational relations between management and labor in this country."



Raymond J. Donovan

In Blaze of Publicity, Lawmakers Introduce ERA Again in Congress

By Lynn Roselli
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With a flurry of news releases, more than 200 senators and representatives reintroduced the Equal Rights Amendment in Congress and then mugged for cameras behind a green-and-white ERA banner on the Capitol steps.

Some of the biggest stars of the Democratic Party, as well as a sizable contingent of Republicans, took turns addressing a crowd of several hundred spectators at the well-orchestrated kickoff of Wednesday. And if anyone was skeptical about the task of starting all over again — 14 days after the ratification deadline expired — no doubt.

"I know that success is out there," boomed House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts.

"The temporary defeat of ERA is a national disgrace," said Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, another Democrat from Massachusetts.

"If you look at the history of the advocacy of civil liberties, it is never fast, but it is always sure," said Sen. Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon.

A bipartisan group of 51 senators and 201 representatives co-sponsored the measure, and most of them showed up at the rally. But although the subject of the rally was equal rights for women, it also had a lot to do with politics.

Recent national opinion polls

show that a majority of Americans continues to support the ERA, which was rejected by the Republican Party at its 1980 convention. At the same time, President Reagan, an opponent of the proposed amendment, has slipped dramatically in his poll ratings among women. Some Republicans leaders fear that Mr. Reagan's problems with women will hurt Republican congressional candidates in November.

"If we are going to write off 90 percent of minorities and 50 percent of women, our party is going to go out of existence," Sen. Packwood, who heads the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, said in an interview. "It's the worst mistake the party has made morally and politically since its foundation."

The aide predicted that Democrats will cash in on such matters as the administration's alleged insensitivity on social issues.

**Wind Instruments**

The most famous French and foreign brands

Take advantage of your visit to Paris and buy the instruments you dream of at the most amazing prices!

SAXOPHONES • CLARINETS

TRUMPETS • FLUTES • OBOES

hamm Tax free for foreign visitors

135/139, rue de Rennes, 75006 Paris

Tel. 544.38.66 (near Montparnasse station)

Tonight could be the night

A touch of elegance and style...
Cosmopolitan dining flair...
And a ring with Lady Luck
what more exciting way to
wind down and relax

To make your evening out an
evening to remember, discover
these 3 glittering, gilt-edged
addresses:



Spielcasino Aachen (Aix-la-chapelle)

Introducing international atmosphere Avantgarde interiors with more than 100 works by leading contemporary artists.

First class Gala Restaurant (Michelin star) Dancing in Club Zero.



Spielcasino Oeynhausen (Bad Oeynhausen)

Germany's latest. Tasteful gaming salons in the midst of the lovely Kurpark. Sophisticated ambience created by innovative architecture, lighting, color and art. Gourmet dining. Slot machines. Roulette, Black Jack daily from 3 p.m.



Spielcasino Bremen

Warm, inviting club atmosphere on celebrated Botticellistrasse. Choice dishes in the Flett Restaurant, drinks in the Nautilus Bar.

Roulette - Black Jack (Baccara in Aix-la-chapelle) daily from 3 p.m.

Messieurs, Mesdames - Faites vos jeux.

Great vacations, great prices. That's Sheraton's style.

The Sheraton style is offering great value for your money in the world's most unique and exciting business and vacation destinations:

LANZAROTE, CANARY ISLANDS PTs 4,720
MADEIRA, PORTUGAL \$62
HAMMAMET, TUNISIA DNR 13.50

Per day/single rate
Rates subject to change and availability
NILE CRUISES . . . 4 NIGHTS/\$300
7 NIGHTS/\$420
*Per person double occupancy
Good through 9/31/82.

OPENING SOON - ROME

SICILY - THE SEYCHELLES

With just one call we can confirm your reservation to stay in any one of the more than 400 Sheraton Hotels worldwide.

So call Sheraton's Reservatron II now. And make your reservation to stay in style.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA 0223/54-21-32
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM 02/21-65-46
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK 01-626-5411
LONDON, ENGLAND 01-580-4411
HELSINKI, FINLAND 9017-91-00
PARIS, FRANCE 06/070-2800
DUBLIN, IRELAND 01/729188*
MILAN, ITALY 216/4051*
AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS 020/43-87-7

Indonesian Finds Hope In Hanoi's Offer of Cambodia Withdrawal

By Colin Campbell
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — Vietnam's offer to withdraw some troops from Cambodia was not simply propaganda and some Western diplomats "are right to be skeptical" about a recently formed coalition of anti-Vietnamese Cambodian leaders, according to Indonesia's foreign minister.

The foreign minister, Mochtar Kasumatajuda, added in an interview Wednesday that Hanoi has valid reasons for fearing China. He insisted, however, that Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia had "shattered" the region's hopes of living peacefully with its powerful Communist neighbor.

Mr. Mochtar also pledged that Indonesia would stand by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in urging Hanoi to deal more forthrightly with the Cambodian matter.

The Indonesian official's guarded sympathy for Vietnam pointed up a continuing divergence of perspective among ASEAN's five member nations. The other members are Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Indonesia, with a population recently estimated at 154 million, is by far the largest of the group.

Mr. Mochtar echoed comments by several of his ASEAN colleagues in saying the Vietnamese proposal failed to meet their objections. He made plain, however, that he did not agree with ASEAN's dismissal of the proposal as "propaganda" or with the

Thai government's statement that the withdrawal offer was a trick.

The foreign minister said Vietnam's statement last week should be viewed not as "a proposal as such" but rather as "a symptom, in a context" that indicated that the Vietnamese were changing their attitude.

He said the Indonesian government believed the Vietnamese had between 150,000 and 180,000 soldiers in Cambodia.

The foreign minister of Vietnam, Laos and Vietnamese-controlled Cambodia announced last week from Ho Chi Minh City that a "significant" number of Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn if Thailand ended its aid to the anti-Vietnamese insurgents.

Mr. Mochtar said he would "question the judgment" of Western diplomats if some had not doubted the new coalition's authenticity, "but it is a thing worth trying — not that we have much choice."

The three leaders of the new Cambodian coalition reportedly met inside Cambodia last week to set up a government. They had announced their intention to do so on June 22 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The two non-Communist members of the coalition — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, a former Cambodian head of state, and Son Sann, a former premier — had put aside their antipathy for the third member, Khou Samphan, the leader of the Khmer Rouge, to create the coalition.



COURT APPEARANCE — Chang Yong Ja, wife of Lee Chul Hee, a former deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, was led to criminal court in Seoul Wednesday. She is facing charges of bribery and, with her husband, of defrauding South Korean firms of nearly \$1 billion in a set of loan and commercial paper transactions.

Somali Rebels Claim to Open 2 New Fronts

Reuters

NAIROBI — Somali rebels, insisting they were acting without foreign assistance, said Thursday that they had opened two new fronts in a 14-day-old attack on Somali territory.

The rebel claim, in a telex message, came after President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, voiced deep concern about the conflict.

Mr. Moi said Wednesday he feared that the Horn of Africa could be plunged into its second war in four years unless Ethiopia and Somalia "desist from any acts that would aggravate tension."

He directed his appeal Wednesday night to "the two sister states," although Ethiopia has firmly denied Somali charges that its troops or Eastern bloc forces are involved.

The Somali Democratic Salvation Front, which is fighting to

overturn President Mohammed Siad Barre, said in its telex message, "There has not been any Ethiopian or other foreign invasion of or involvement in Somalia."

The statement conflicted with the assessment of Western diplomats in the Somali capital of Mogadishu, who say they have proof that the invading force of up to 9,000 men, with tank and air support, is composed of Ethiopian troops and a small rebel contingent.

The guerrilla organization also said that it had opened two new fronts in northwest Somalia in the Nugal and Togdheer regions and that the guerrillas were in a position to defeat the "fascist regime" of Mr. Siad Barre.

There has been no word on the fighting from Mogadishu since Wednesday, when the Somali Defense Minister said it had killed 60 Ethiopian troops in fighting around the village of Ballanbulle in

the central Mudug region north of Mogadishu.

The diplomats described the fighting as the most sustained along the common frontier since the two countries fought a full-scale but undeclared war over the Ogaden Desert region of southeast Ethiopia in 1977 and 1978.

But they said it appeared unlikely that the fighting would flare into another such war, despite the bitter enmity between pro-Western Somalia and its Socialist neighbor.

Earlier this year, Ethiopia threw almost half its 240,000-man army against Eritrean guerrillas seeking autonomy in northern Ethiopia, but diplomats said there was no sign of the Eritreans being dislodged from mountain strongholds.

The diplomats reasoned that until the Addis Ababa government either defeated the Eritreans or withdrew from the region, Ethiopia would be reluctant to

commit more troops to another costly war in the south.

The assessment of diplomats contacted by telephone in the region was that the Ethiopians had been stung by a series of attacks by the Somali-backed Western Somali Liberation Front, which is fighting for the independence of the Ogaden.

They thought the aim of the incursion was to teach a lesson to the Western Somali Liberation Front, which claimed to have killed 250 Ethiopian soldiers and to have captured 160 in an offensive in the area in recent weeks.

Somalia has accused Ethiopia of using Libyan, Cuban, East German and Southern Yemeni forces in the offensive, and the Western Somali Liberation Front says a 40,000-strong force is being massed along the border. But the diplomats said there was no evidence of any outside nation joining troops from Ethiopia.

Volcanic Ash Prompts Ban On Airliners

Cloud Over Indonesia Had Crippled 2 Planes

By Victoria Graham
The Associated Press

JAKARTA — Indonesia has told the world's airline pilots not to fly over West Java, where ash from an erupting volcano has crippled two jumbo jets in less than a month.

And in Seattle, a Boeing Co. spokesman said that such clouds should be monitored so that planes can be directed around them.

A spokesman for the Indonesian communications minister, Rusmin Nuradin, said that flight controllers at major world airports had been told that the West Java ban would apply until further notice.

On Tuesday night, the engines of a Singapore Airlines Boeing 747 became clogged with debris thrown out by Mount Galunggung, southeast of Jakarta. The airliner made an emergency landing at Jakarta with only two of its four engines working.

All Engines Quit

On June 24, a British Airways plane lost power in all four of its engines while flying over the volcano and plunged 24,000 feet (7,500 meters) before the pilot was able to restart three engines. It also made an emergency landing at Jakarta.

In Seattle, a Boeing spokesman, Gordon Williams, said the fine, floating ash from volcanoes adheres to the compressor blades of the jets and seals the valves, eventually crippling the engines.

The clouds, another of which was produced in 1980 by Mount St. Helens in Washington state, should be tracked so that jets can be guided around them, he said.

He said the dust also sandblasts planes, marring the windshields so severely that visibility is almost eliminated.

Mount Galunggung's latest eruption occurred four hours before the Singapore Airlines jet passed over. The volcano has erupted about a dozen times since April 5, forcing more than 30,000 people to flee.

The military spokesman said the air force Merlin turboprop plane carrying the government officials was returning from the territory of South-West Africa (Namibia) and was on its final approach to Waterkloof Air Force Base when it collided Wednesday night with a civilian twin-engine Piper Navajo.

Ball of Fire

A witness said the crash lit the sky with a ball of red fire. Customers at a drive-in movie saw the collision, which occurred at an altitude of about 1,500 feet (500 meters). One witness, Andries van der Merwe, said the airplanes appeared to collide just above the movie screen.

The military spokesman said that, in addition to Mr. Pretorius, three Arabs are awaiting trial on charges of attempted murder.

Mr. Argov, 55, was shot as he left a diplomatic dinner June 3 at the Dorchester Hotel. Three days later the Israelis invaded Lebanon.

China Reportedly Puts New Curbs On Study Abroad, Foreign Contacts

By Victoria Graham
The Associated Press

PEKING — China has imposed new restrictions on study abroad and is clamping down on Chinese having unauthorized contacts with foreigners, according to Western diplomatic sources.

Under a new rule that became effective in April, the children of Chinese leaders may no longer study overseas, the sources said Wednesday. They also said an unknown number of Chinese have been detained by police for questioning about unauthorized contacts with foreigners.

Hints on Influence

The issues of foreign contacts, Western influence and overseas study have become sensitive domestic political topics, said the sources, who asked not to be named.

They said the measures probably reflect preparations for the 12th Chinese Communist Party congress, scheduled for late September or October.

The children of many top Chinese leaders are studying in the United States and Western Europe.

In Seattle, a Boeing spokesman, Gordon Williams, said the fine, floating ash from volcanoes adheres to the compressor blades of the jets and seals the valves, eventually crippling the engines.

The clouds, another of which was produced in 1980 by Mount St. Helens in Washington state, should be tracked so that jets can be guided around them, he said.

He said the dust also sandblasts planes, marring the windshields so severely that visibility is almost eliminated.

Mount Galunggung's latest eruption occurred four hours before the Singapore Airlines jet passed over. The volcano has erupted about a dozen times since April 5, forcing more than 30,000 people to flee.

The military spokesman said the air force Merlin turboprop plane carrying the government officials was returning from the territory of South-West Africa (Namibia) and was on its final approach to Waterkloof Air Force Base when it collided Wednesday night with a civilian twin-engine Piper Navajo.

Ball of Fire

A witness said the crash lit the sky with a ball of red fire. Customers at a drive-in movie saw the collision, which occurred at an altitude of about 1,500 feet (500 meters). One witness, Andries van der Merwe, said the airplanes appeared to collide just above the movie screen.

The military spokesman said that, in addition to Mr. Pretorius, three Arabs are awaiting trial on charges of attempted murder.

Mr. Argov, 55, was shot as he left a diplomatic dinner June 3 at the Dorchester Hotel. Three days later the Israelis invaded Lebanon.

Ball of Fire

A witness said the crash lit the sky with a ball of red fire. Customers at a drive-in movie saw the collision, which occurred at an altitude of about 1,500 feet (500 meters). One witness, Andries van der Merwe, said the airplanes appeared to collide just above the movie screen.

The military spokesman said that, in addition to Mr. Pretorius, three Arabs are awaiting trial on charges of attempted murder.

Mr. Argov, 55, was shot as he left a diplomatic dinner June 3 at the Dorchester Hotel. Three days later the Israelis invaded Lebanon.

Ball of Fire

A witness said the crash lit the sky with a ball of red fire. Customers at a drive-in movie saw the collision, which occurred at an altitude of about 1,500 feet (500 meters). One witness, Andries van der Merwe, said the airplanes appeared to collide just above the movie screen.

The military spokesman said that, in addition to Mr. Pretorius, three Arabs are awaiting trial on charges of attempted murder.

Mr. Argov, 55, was shot as he left a diplomatic dinner June 3 at the Dorchester Hotel. Three days later the Israelis invaded Lebanon.

Ball of Fire

A witness said the crash lit the sky with a ball of red fire. Customers at a drive-in movie saw the collision, which occurred at an altitude of about 1,500 feet (500 meters). One witness, Andries van der Merwe, said the airplanes appeared to collide just above the movie screen.

The military spokesman said that, in addition to Mr. Pretorius, three Arabs are awaiting trial on charges of attempted murder.

Mr. Argov, 55, was shot as he left a diplomatic dinner June 3 at the Dorchester Hotel. Three days later the Israelis invaded Lebanon.

Ball of Fire

A witness said the crash lit the sky with a ball of red fire. Customers at a drive-in movie saw the collision, which occurred at an altitude of about 1,500 feet (500 meters). One witness, Andries van der Merwe, said the airplanes appeared to collide just above the movie screen.

The military spokesman said that, in addition to Mr. Pretorius, three Arabs are awaiting trial on charges of attempted murder.

Mr. Argov, 55, was shot as he left a diplomatic dinner June 3 at the Dorchester Hotel. Three days later the Israelis invaded Lebanon.

Ball of Fire

A witness said the crash lit the sky with a ball of red fire. Customers at a drive-in movie saw the collision, which occurred at an altitude of about 1,500 feet (500 meters). One witness, Andries van der Merwe, said the airplanes appeared to collide just above the movie screen.

The military spokesman said that, in addition to Mr. Pretorius, three Arabs are awaiting trial on charges of attempted murder.

Mr. Argov, 55, was shot as he left a diplomatic dinner June 3 at the Dorchester Hotel. Three days later the Israelis invaded Lebanon.

Ball of Fire

A witness said the crash lit the sky with a ball of red fire. Customers at a drive-in movie saw the collision, which occurred at an altitude of about 1,500 feet (500 meters). One witness, Andries van der Merwe, said the airplanes appeared to collide just above the movie screen.

The military spokesman said that, in addition to Mr. Pretorius, three Arabs are awaiting trial on charges of attempted murder.

Mr. Argov, 55, was shot as he left a diplomatic dinner June 3 at the Dorchester Hotel. Three days later the Israelis invaded Lebanon.

Ball of Fire

A witness said the crash lit the sky with a ball of red fire. Customers at a drive-in movie saw the collision, which occurred at an altitude of about 1,500 feet (500 meters). One witness, Andries van der Merwe, said the airplanes appeared to collide just above the movie screen.

The military spokesman said that, in addition to Mr. Pretorius, three Arabs are awaiting trial on charges of attempted murder.

Mr. Argov, 55, was shot as he left a diplomatic dinner June 3 at the Dorchester Hotel. Three days later the Israelis invaded Lebanon.

Ball of Fire

A witness said the crash lit the sky with a ball of red fire. Customers at a drive-in movie saw the collision, which occurred at an altitude of about 1,500 feet (500 meters). One witness, Andries van der Merwe, said the airplanes appeared to collide just above the movie screen.

The military spokesman said that, in addition to Mr. Pretorius, three Arabs are awaiting trial on charges of attempted murder.

Mr. Argov, 55, was shot as he left a diplomatic dinner June 3 at the Dorchester Hotel. Three days later the Israelis invaded Lebanon.

Ball of Fire

A witness said the crash lit the sky with a ball of red fire. Customers at a drive-in movie saw the collision, which occurred at an altitude of about 1,500 feet (500 meters). One witness, Andries van der Merwe, said the airplanes appeared to collide just above the movie screen.

The military spokesman said that, in addition to Mr. Pretorius, three Arabs are awaiting trial on charges of attempted murder.

Mr. Argov, 55, was shot as he left a diplomatic dinner June 3 at the Dorchester Hotel. Three days later the Israelis invaded Lebanon.

Ball of Fire

A witness said the crash lit the sky with a ball of red fire. Customers at a drive-in movie saw the collision, which occurred at an altitude of about 1,500 feet (500 meters). One witness, Andries van der Merwe, said the airplanes appeared to collide just above the movie screen.

The military spokesman said that, in addition to Mr. Pretorius, three Arabs are awaiting trial on charges of attempted murder.

Mr. Argov, 55, was shot as he left a diplomatic dinner June 3 at the Dorchester Hotel. Three days later the Israelis invaded Lebanon.

Ball of Fire

A witness said the crash lit the sky with a ball of red fire. Customers at a drive-in movie saw the collision, which occurred at an altitude of about 1,500 feet (500 meters). One witness, Andries van der Merwe, said the airplanes appeared to collide just above the movie screen.

The military spokesman said that, in addition to Mr. Pretorius, three Arabs are awaiting trial on charges of attempted murder.

Mr. Argov, 55, was shot as he left a diplomatic dinner June 3 at the Dorchester Hotel. Three days later the Israelis invaded Lebanon.

COMMANDING THE SKY



Fly the world with the proven reliability of wide-body Challenger

A whole fleet of over 50 Canadair Challengers has already been delivered to major corporate customers. One reason these important travelers have chosen the world's only advanced, wide-body business jet is Challenger's proven reliability. Corporate leaders know you can count on Challenger for demanding daily use around the world.

In a remarkable performance achievement, a Challenger flew 70,000 miles in 48 days, with 100% dispatch reliability. Challenger offers you such dependability because it is built with state-of-the-art technology which outdates every other jet in its class. And it is certified to the newest, toughest commercial aviation standards ever.

For more information on Challenger's many advantages, contact Adel A. Oubari, Vice President of TAG Aeronautics Ltd, 14 Rue Charles Bonnet, 1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland. Telephone: (022) 461717. Telex: 289 084.

TAG AERONAUTICS LTD



EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS FOR MIDDLE EAST AND OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES

SCIENCE/BEHAVIOR

Uncovering a Roman City in Portugal

By Ken Pottinger

International Herald Tribune

LISBON — One of the oldest and most important Roman towns in the Iberian peninsula, dating from the first century, is being uncovered by an international team at a site in Portugal's Alentejo region 140 kilometers (about 85 miles) south of Lisbon. Scientists are at work on a five-year project to classify and restore parts of the site, which has already been attracting tourists.

Prof. David Soren of the University of Missouri, leader of a 21-man team of international and Portuguese specialists, believes that digging now underway at the Mirobriga ruins near Santiago de Cacem will unearth a city comparable in size to Pompeii. It is, he thinks, one of the largest discoveries of its kind in Portugal.

The archaeologists at Mirobriga (a Celtic rather than Roman name) believe that their work extends for 2 square kilometers and that it could take as long as 100 years to dig out completely.

Earlier Portuguese explorations in the past two decades have exposed enough of the city to constitute a major tourist attraction. Soren's team hopes in the next two years to start reconstruction of part of the ruins, giving visitors a better idea of the spectacular city built by Roman settlers from Nero's empire.

Mirobriga was probably a market town, part of the large Roman settlements in Lusitania after the second Punic War, according to Soren. The archaeologists believe that the whole city is still waiting to be discovered under the soil of the prominent ridge where the



David Viegas

ruins are situated, about 20 kilometers from the Atlantic coast.

So far the picture they have pieced together reveals a city that included two mid-first-century temples, a large market, a tavern, two adjoining Roman baths, the only circus arena discovered in Portugal, a highly elaborate waterworks — still partially in use by local farmers — an almost complete Roman bridge, at least nine roadways, villas, houses and many shops. The site also appears to have housed a pre-Roman settlement of the second Portuguese Iron Age, possibly Celtic in origin. And the current dig has produced evidence of a complete pre-Roman *oppidum* or hill fort with quantities of fourth-century B.C. pottery buried in it.

Soren, 35, interviewed on the site, said the team was still undecided about what had attracted the Romans to Mirobriga. One hypothesis links the settlement to the great Roman road from the coast to Mérida in neighboring Spain, which passes south of the ruins.

The team is currently concentrating on preserving important wall frescoes exposed in previous digs but left to deteriorate for nearly 20 years. They expect to uncover similar but much-condition paintings in houses and villas still to be dug.

The program was initiated at the request of the Portuguese Department of Antiquities, and is being partially funded both by the Ministry of Culture and through money from private and university sources in the United States. But Soren stresses that to do justice to the dig and to start work on similar sites of potentially important

archaeological discoveries in Portugal, the team desperately requires more money. "Unless we can find funds to employ guards on this and other sites, a lot of valuable material is likely to disappear," he said.

The dig's most striking finds include the remains of imported pottery that was fashionable at the time, with designs from many parts of the Roman empire, and what Soren calls the "Neronian be-

roque" style of the principal buildings so far uncovered.

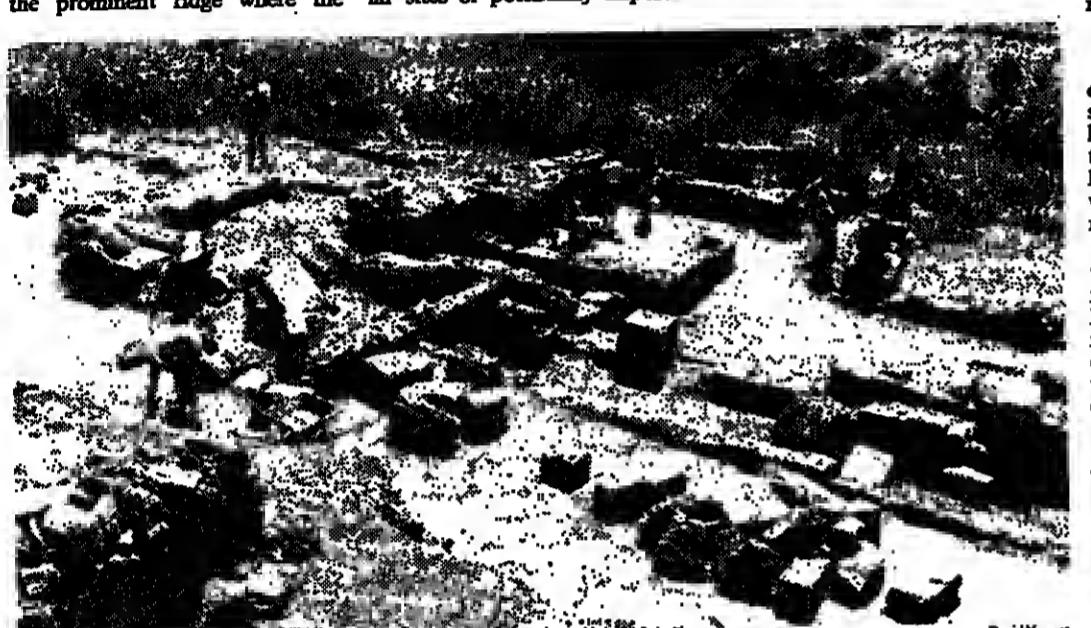
The architectural features of this city are those very much in vogue in Italy at the time. The temple of the forum or the *capitolium* is an excellent example of what one finds in Pompeian paintings. The speakers' forum we have examined here is like the stage area or *pulpitum* of a Roman theater and behind it the architects built a very unusual set of projecting colonnaded wings."

Cyprus Dig

He hopes to start work next year on other important Portuguese sites — there is much to discover, he says, about the Roman occupation of the peninsula. Meanwhile he will be working in Cyprus, where he is responsible for another major dig.

At Kouinou in the southwest of the island, archaeologists have found traces of Roman, Greek, Egyptian and Assyrian settlements. Recently they found conclusive evidence of a previously unknown earthquake in the ancient world, which is completely altering scientists' conclusions about the period and has led to the rewriting of guide books on Cyprus.

Soren says the quake, strong enough to create fissures and kill people, occurred in 367 or 368 A.D. and the epicenter is accurately pinpointed off the southwest coast. It was, he says, one of the most serious in the ancient world.



David Viegas

It may take 100 years of excavation to completely uncover Mirobriga.

Work Causes Less Tension for Single Mothers

By Lynn Smith

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Whether they work full or part-time, single working mothers experience less time-pressure and tension than married working mothers. They sleep more, socialize more, eat out more often, spend more time with their immediate families and obtain more help from people outside the home, according to a study by a University of California, Irvine, sociologist.

Non-employed women and women working part-time spent 302 and 251 minutes a day, respectively, on housework and 134 minutes and 105 minutes on child care, respectively. Husbands with wives at home spent 43 minutes and those whose wives had part-time jobs spent 22 minutes on child care — the same amount as husbands of non-working mothers.

However, the study noted, single mothers are less happy as a group and have poorer self-images than married working mothers. Most married mothers still believe they should also take care of the cooking, housecleaning and transporting children to school or day care in addition to full or part-time work. Those working full time even took on extra tasks such as car maintenance, house repairs, budgeting and bill paying.

Most young mothers who work outside the home will need extra help from the community to make it as Supermom, according to William Michelson, a professor of sociology.

Michelson's three-year study focused on stress felt by working mothers, both married and single. The single working mothers reported less pressure and tension than their married counterparts.

The study, which was funded by Canada's Ministry of National Health and Welfare, focused on 545 Toronto families with children of all ages, but Michelson believes its findings relevant to policies and practices throughout the Western world.

Skirting the highly charged issue of whether mothers should work outside the home at all, Michelson said, "There's a need to recognize that people's daily life situations are not the same as 20 or 35 years ago." In the United States, as of 1980, there were 26 million working mothers, half with children under the age of 6.

The most common complaint voiced by working mothers was too much to do in too little time. The most tense periods of the day were mornings and evenings, getting children ready for the day, or returning home to evening chores such as dinner and housework.

Although husbands and wives

often told the interviewers that they shared child-care duties, two survey tools, a "time budget" and a "busy scale," showed a large discrepancy. Fully employed women spent 128 minutes a weekday on housework and 64 minutes on child care, while their husbands spent 57 minutes on housework and 22 minutes on child care — the same amount as husbands of non-working mothers.

No Time for Checkups

He also indicated some childhood illnesses such as measles, polio and sore throats and flu are also on the rise, partly because some parents do not have time to take the children in for regular checkups and shots. Doctors in emergency wards are seeing more children in the evening.

The gap means, said Michelson, "that couples want to share responsibility but all things she does it first."

An overwhelming 94 percent of the mothers said they coped with time pressures by doing with less sleep. Half said they reduced indoor cleaning while 28 percent bought fast or frozen foods and 20 percent prepared food in advance.

Husbands of full-time working mothers had slightly lower self-images, partly because their salaries lagged behind those of their peers, according to the study.

As for the effects of working mothers on children, Michelson said kids under 3 experienced the most changes, specifically less time with parents, more time with other adults and peers, and less sleep.

Planners could cluster new housing with schools, shopping and work areas, he said.

So far, the only industries pursuing ways to support child care, said Michelson, are the ones like hospitals — that need young working mothers in their work force.

But other businesses, he said, should realize child care makes a real difference in the productivity and health of workers.

Although most women cited money as their main reason for working, Michelson suggested many might prefer the satisfactions of greater free time through more flexible hours or job sharing.

He also suggested that three-year maternity leaves might be a reasonable benefit companies could offer their workers.

If working mothers have apparently been willing to accept added responsibility and stress, why should the community help out?

"It's like saying, 'Why provide food to starving people if they've survived so far with an inadequate diet?'" he responded. "People who assume mothers can do anything at anytime are living in another decade."

Burn-Ward Survivors Reminisce

By Laurie Warson

United Press International

CALGARY, Alberta — They are full of laughter and high spirits. Only the scars on the faces of the World War II veterans, their reconstructed noses and slightly webbed fingers, hint at the horrors they have seen.

They are Canadian members of the Guinea Pig Club — badly maimed Allied airmen, veterans of flaming aircraft, bombing raids, painful months of hospital care. They were treated at the Queen Victoria Hospital in East Grinstead, Sussex, just out of London.

Mention of its Ward III evokes powerful memories for the men, who held their annual reunion earlier this month in Calgary. At East Grinstead, the late British surgeon Sir Archibald McIndoe and Canadian plastic surgeon Ross Tilley reconstructed jaws, repaired burned-away noses and performed many other skin grafts to make "their boys" look normal again.

"It's incredible that these men came back to live normal lives after what they went through," said Tilley, 79, at the reunion. Now retired from his Toronto medical practice, he is credited with reconstruction surgery on 250 severely injured airmen.

Flash Burn

The "airman's burn" in World War II was a flash burn of the face and hands caused by intense dry heat. "Men exposed to this heat for more than a few seconds," said Tilley, "were beyond treatment. The job of restoring the hands and faces of those who did survive took more than five years and from five to 40 operations."

The Guinea Pig Club, however, remembers the work of the two doctors — how they would fill out a shattered cheekbone with bone from the hip, or make new cheeks and mouths with flesh from the chest or stomach.

Tom Gleave, of Brae-on-Thames near London, is Chief Guinea Pig. After being hit in a bomber formation in August, 1941, he had standard treatment at one hospital before he was transferred to

East Grinstead. At the first hospital, the treatments enabled his burned skin to toughen. But infection racked his body and removal of his bandages was "indescribable torture."

"It was agony. I was swollen like a Michelin man," he recalled. "I'll never forget the soothing sensation of my first saltwater bath at East Grinstead. It washed the bandages and the tannic acid away gently, easily." The saline treatment, pioneered by Tilley and McIndoe, is now universal practice for serious burns.

Gleave also found at the hospital "there was no rank or serial number. Nowhere was there a greater relationship between the surgeons and the patients. That's why we started the Guinea Pigs. We felt it was a feeling that should never be lost."

Trauma of Disfigurement

George Wilson, a Calgary resident who suffered burns to his hands and face after his bomber crashed on takeoff, said the club gave Pigs an opportunity to "learn on one another" as they faced the trauma of disfigurement.

"In about 30 seconds all is changed for you and you no longer consider yourself acceptable," he said. But because of Tilley, hospital staff and other injured Pigs, says Wilson, self-pity was short-lived.

Tilley admits the Club helped patients adjust to their injuries. "Old timers getting ready to leave would make a point of trying to reassure newly injured people that things would be improved and they were the proof of this," he said. "It helped morale a lot. We never had a suicide and we never had a psychiatrist near the hospital — not one."

The club's 600 members, most of them now in their 60s, are from 16 nations. Most live in Britain but there are 170 Canadian members; others live in Russia, Greece, Norway and the West Indies.

While the Guinea Pig Club grows progressively smaller, remaining members are determined to keep the organization's spirit alive. The English wing is already visiting soldiers and airmen injured in the Falklands. "We want them to know," said Gleave, "that things will get better no matter how bad their injuries are."

Study Links Suicides And TV Soap Operas

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — A sociologist who studied health statistics and TV episodes says the U.S. suicide rate rises after a fictional soap opera character attempts suicide.

David P. Phillips, of the University of California, San Diego, said that fatal car accidents also increase after TV suicides but added that more research is needed to determine whether the link is not a statistical "illusion."

Dow Jones Averages

Market Diaries

NYSE Stock Index

AMEX Stock Index

Market Summary, July 15

NYSE Index

AMEX Most Actives

AMEX Most Actives

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Dow Jones Bond Averages</

BUSINESS / FINANCE

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1982

Page 9

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Hambros Fills Vacancies From Within

Robert Hambro, deputy chairman of Hambros Bank, was put on the spot late last month when five of his key executives left to form a London-based "investment" bank for Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken. But after filling the positions by promoting "some good young people," rather than hiring expensive senior executives from elsewhere in the City, he now says the defections provided an opportunity to let some of his staff show what they were worth.

Ian Schmidgall, a director of Hambros, has taken over the day-to-day operation of international banking and new issues, with Mr. Hambro maintaining overall control of the division. Harry Dickson, formerly deputy manager of Eurobond sales and trading operations, has been named manager of that department.

Andrew Martin Smith has been transferred from the corporate finance division to head underwriting and new issue syndication. David Brooker, who joined Hambros recently from Robert Fleming, will be the bank's dealer in floating-rate notes and certificates of deposit.

Speaking of the departures, Mr. Hambro said: "You lose a bit of momentum at first, but the markets have been slow and a lot of people are away. Since they've left, we've led two issues and co-managed another four. Nothing has changed."

ENI Replaces Financial Director

The Italian state energy concern, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, has filled temporarily the management gap caused when its financial director, Florio Fiorini, was relieved of his position because of alleged involvement in the Banco Ambrosiano affair.

The company named Salvatore Portolani, who was previously a managing director of ENI's Agip petroleum subsidiary, to replace Mr. Fiorini. An inquiry into \$12.6 million worth of loans ENI extended to Banco Ambrosiano is pending, according to press reports.

A three-man commission was appointed to run the bank after the disappearance of its chairman, Roberto Calvi, who was found hanged from a bridge in London. Six Italian banks have agreed to make funds available to keep Banco Ambrosiano in business.

A Brownman to Head Seagram Europe

Edgar Brownman Jr., 27-year-old son of Seagram chairman Edgar Brownman, has been appointed managing director of the European operations of the distiller. Based in London, he will have overall responsibility for the finance, marketing and sales operations of all of Seagram's companies in Europe, except those in France. He succeeds Jerry Mann, who has left the company.

Mr. Brownman previously was personal assistant to the president of Seagram, Philip E. Beckman, in New York. Seagram is headquartered in Montreal.

Levy Named to Harvester Post

Carl F. Levy has been appointed senior vice-president for Europe, Africa and the Middle East of International Harvester Co.'s equipment group. Based in Paris, he succeeds Jack D. Michaels, who was promoted to president of Harvester's equipment group.

Mr. Levy formerly was based in Madrid, as president and chief executive officer of ENASA, a Spanish automotive group, in which Harvester had an interest. He also was managing director of Ford Motor Co.'s operations in Norway, France and Spain. Harvester, a manufacturer of farm equipment, is based in Chicago.

Other Appointments

AT&T International Inc. named Richard A. McGinn to the new position of regional director, Europe. Mr. McGinn formerly was division manager, account executive performance development, for AT&T General Departments. Based in Basking Ridge, N.J., he will be responsible for establishing and managing a European sales force.

Fausto Ceretti, managing director of Aerea Italia, was named chairman of Panavia Aircraft GmbH. He succeeds Gero Madelung, who is managing director of Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm. The chairmanship of the company, which was formed to design and produce Tornado combat aircraft for Great Britain, West Germany and Italy, is rotated between the three parent companies — British Aerospace, Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm and Aerea Italia.

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. named William Hobbs senior vice president and executive to the chairman, Cornell Maier. Succeeding Mr. Hobbs as chief financial officer is Edward M. Quinnan, who was also elected a vice president. Mr. Quinnan previously was president of Rancho California, a real estate subsidiary. Kaiser is based in Oakland, Calif.

Riccardo Berla was appointed chairman of British Olivetti Ltd., a London-based subsidiary of Olivetti, the Italian manufacturer of office machines. Mr. Berla formerly was based in Barcelona, where he was chairman of Hispano Olivetti S.A., another unit. Mr. Berla succeeds E. Lelli.

J.K. Boitkouk, formerly senior manager of corporate commercial banking in the Singapore branch of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, was named general manager of the bank's Dutch branch. He succeeds J.C. de Groot, who has been seconded to the Amro affiliate in Cologne, Germany & Privalbank AG.

Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd. has announced that Lord Eroll will retire as chairman and a director on Dec. 31, to become president. Randolph L.J. Agnew, currently deputy chairman and group chief executive officer, will succeed Lord Eroll as chairman, in addition to continuing as group chief executive officer.

Peter Molony has been named operations director of London-based Rolls-Royce Ltd. Succeeding him as finance director is Jim Rigg, who formerly was a commercial director. Mr. Molony succeeds Dennis Head, who has left the company.

OECD Warns Bonn on Joblessness

rising 3½ percent in 1983's first half and 2 percent in the second half of 1982.

Exports of goods and services will rise at an annual rate of 6½ percent in 1983's second half, compared with 8½ percent in 1983's first half and 7½ percent in the second half of this year, the OECD predicted.

Increases Seen

Imports of goods and services in the same periods are expected to increase 7 percent, 6 percent and 4½ percent.

The report forecasts that the current account, a broad measure of trade performance, will show surpluses equivalent to \$2.25 billion this year and \$4.75 billion next year, compared with a deficit of \$7.6 billion in 1981.

Consumer prices are expected to rise 3 percent in 1983, compared with 4½ percent in 1982 and 5.9 percent in 1981.

The OECD cautioned, however, that its projections assume a decline in interest rates. The report forecast a gradual reduction in

More Investors Trying to Make Zeros Add Up

By Terry Gross
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Zero-coupon Eurobonds, a little more than a year after their introduction, have shed their faddish image and are taking their place in the portfolio strategies of a growing number of major investors.

Unconcerned with the two long-term problems facing zeros — how their proceeds are taxed and their future in Japan — these investors are taking advantage of some fairly broad price swings to make money in the short term.

"There is a lot of professional switching going on," said Mike Winfield of Hoare Govett in London. "I don't think it's a fringe thing at all."

Faster and Farther

What is turning heads is increasing evidence confirming the view that as the bond market moves up and down, zeros are out there moving up and down faster and farther.

Analysts are recommending zero switches or swaps; that is, they are telling investors to sell bonds whose prospects for price increases do not look good and buy others with rosier outlooks. And at the beginning of this month, Lazard Brothers in London launched the first international zero-coupon bond fund. The firm is hoping, in the words of Walter Eberstadt, the



Rupert Hambro

A Eurozero Sampler

Issuer	Amount (in millions)	Issued	Term	Price at issue	Current Price
Atlantic Richfield	\$500	Feb. 4, 1982	10	24.75	27.50
Beneficial Overseas	\$150	Feb. 10, 1982	8	32.70	33.00
Caterpillar Financial	\$140	Feb. 11, 1982	12	19.94	20.50
Citicorp Overseas	\$150	Aug. 11, 1981	3½	66.50	68.25
General Elec. Credit	\$500	March 4, 1982	13	17.25	19.38
PepsiCo	\$100	Feb. 4, 1982	10	26.00	28.00
Wells Fargo Int'l.	\$125	Feb. 4, 1982	6	44.25	43.75

Source: Achray & Smithers

Industrial Output In U.S. Dropped By 0.7% in June

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Production in U.S. factories and mines fell 0.7 percent further in June, the government reported Thursday. It was the 10th decline in 11 months and an unwelcome new sign that the recession was continuing.

Big declines in production of heavy machinery and other business equipment led the new drop in overall industrial output, the Federal Reserve Board report said.

There was an increase in production of consumer durable goods — including cars — but automobile production is almost certainly falling again now, judging from poor car sales figures for June and early July.

Thursday's report said total factory and mine output had fallen 10.1 percent below the level in July 1981, the month when most economists say the recession began.

Commenting on the report, deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes said, "We are seeing

mixed signals, which are characteristic of a turning zone as we go from recession to consumer-led recovery."

Analysts inside and outside the government still expect at least some recovery from the recession during the second half of this year.

But Thursday's report was the third discouraging batch of statistics on the economy's performance in June, following generally encouraging figures for May.

Earlier this week, the Commerce Department said retail sales plunged 1.5 percent in June after rising in the previous two months. Last week the Labor Department said unemployment remained at 9.5 percent in June, the highest level in 40 years.

On the other hand, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday that businesses' stockpiles of unsold goods fell rapidly in May, leaving plenty of room for companies to step up production and hire back laid-off workers when — and if — sales pick up again.

Robert Dederick, undersecretary of commerce-designate for economic affairs, said that "the boost to consumer incomes from personal tax cuts, the low level of inventories and improved interest rate prospects suggest that recovery will begin to gather momentum in the months ahead."

Other details of Thursday's report said:

• Total output fell 0.6 percent in May and 1.1 percent in April, worse showings than the 0.2 percent and 0.8 percent declines estimated earlier for those months.

• Production of consumer durable goods rose 1.7 percent in June, including "a sizable gain in automobile products and a large advance in home goods." Autos were assembled at an annual rate of 5.9 million units, up from a rate of 5.6 million in May.

• Business equipment production fell 2.7 percent, bringing the total decline in that category to 15.4 percent since last July, a bigger total drop than the 14.3 percent during seven months of the 1974-75 recession. The biggest losers were building, mining and manufacturing equipment.

Creditor Nations Agree on Romanian Debt Rescheduling

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Major creditor nations have agreed in principle to reschedule about \$400 million owed by Romania — the first step in that nation's arduous process of renegotiating about \$9.5 billion of foreign debt due this year.

The agreement, reached at a meeting last week in Paris, will become effective July 28 if, as expected, each of the 13 governments approves the plan initiated by their representatives, participants reported.

The debt would be converted into a 6½-year loan with repayments to start at the end of the third year. Interest on this loan, as is the practice in official reschedulings, will be set bilaterally with each individual government.

The figure includes the arrears on back debt and 80 percent of the principal and interest due to have been paid this year. This figure does not include short-term debt having a maturity of less than one

year. In all, Western governments are owed \$1.85 billion, but the bulk of this is short-term.

The participation of the United States, whose policy has been directed at putting financial pressure on the Soviet Union and its East-bloc allies in an effort to have martial law in Poland lifted, was said by one participant to reflect Washington's acceptance of a policy of "differentiation" regarding Eastern Europe.

Independent Policy

This official said Washington was willing to help Romania over its financial difficulties because of its record of maintaining a foreign policy independent of the Soviet Union's.

Romania, whose foreign debt is estimated to total just over \$10 billion (of which half is owed to Western banks), is the second East-bloc nation to be forced to reschedule. But the size of its burden is less than a third of the \$27 billion owed by Poland, which has

been prevented from opening talks on rescheduling its 1982 debt because of its imposition of martial law.

Rescheduling of Romania's official debt follows the agreement of the International Monetary Fund to reopen its credit lines to the Socialist government. A \$1.2-billion, three-year loan was arranged last year but suspended in November after only some \$200 million had been disbursed when it became apparent that Romania would not be able to meet all the conditions of the loan.

Romania owes Western banks \$2.78 billion. It is proposing to reschedule 80 percent of the principal. Interest payments would be kept current. But an estimated \$770 million of the total is short-term debt that bankers have indicated they are unwilling to reschedule into a medium-term loan.

Another point of contention is the \$752 million owed to commercial suppliers. Romania is proposing to reschedule 80 percent of this as well but is meeting considerable opposition.

An estimated \$340 million is owed to Arab central banks, mostly to Iraq and Libya, sources said, and \$190 million is owed to its East European allies.

An unofficial steering committee of seven commercial banks — Bank of America, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Barclays, Banque Nationale de Paris, Société Générale, Deutsche Bank and Unicredit — is meeting to discuss the terms of the loan.

Romania is proposing to reschedule this debt into a 6½-year loan with repayments to start after the third year. It is proposing to pay interest of 1¾ points over the London interbank offered rate, currently 14¾ percent, and a renegotiation fee of 1 percent.

But the steering committee meeting may be delayed. Romania early this month telegraphed all banks its proposed terms, requesting a reply by the end of the month, and said a detailed information memorandum would follow. This memo has not been sent, leading members of the steering committee to question the usefulness of preparing a meeting of all banks for the end of the month.

Romania is proposing to reschedule this debt into a 6½-year loan with repayments to start after the third year. It is proposing to pay interest of 1¾ points over the London interbank offered rate, currently 14¾ percent, and a renegotiation fee of 1 percent.

On the NYSE floor, IBM, which has gained in the last two sessions, fell ½ to 65¾. AT&T to 52½. International Paper to 36¾. DuPont ¾ to 31¾. United Technologies ¾ to 41 and Allied ¾ to 30¾.

Drug stocks were strong. Analysts are projecting higher second quarter earnings for several companies in the group and an improved second half. Eli Lilly rose ¾ to 57, SmithKline 1¾ to 65¾, Pfizer ¾ to 57¾, Syntex ½ to 39.

Raytheon rose ½ to 39 in heavy trading after dropping two earlier in the day. The company reported only a slight gain in second quarter earnings.

Purex rose 2½ to 30. The company scheduled a special shareholder meeting for Aug. 11 to vote on its proposed acquisition by an investment banking company for \$31.50 a share.

Procter and Gamble rose ¼ to 86¾.

United Technologies rose 1½ to 100. The company reported only a slight gain in second quarter earnings.

Purex rose 2½ to 30. The company scheduled a special shareholder meeting for Aug. 11 to vote on its proposed acquisition by an investment banking company for \$31.50 a share.

Procter and Gamble rose ¼ to 86¾.

United Technologies rose 1½ to 100. The company reported only a slight gain in second quarter earnings.

Purex rose 2½ to 30. The company scheduled a special shareholder meeting for Aug. 11 to vote on its proposed acquisition by an investment banking company for \$31.50 a share.

Procter and Gamble rose ¼ to 86¾.

United Technologies rose 1½ to 100. The company reported only a slight gain in second quarter earnings.

Purex rose 2½ to 30. The company scheduled a special shareholder meeting for Aug. 11 to vote on its proposed acquisition by an investment banking company for \$31.50 a share.

Procter and Gamble rose ¼ to 86¾.

United Technologies rose 1½ to 100. The company reported only a slight gain in second quarter earnings.

Purex rose 2½ to 30. The company scheduled a special shareholder meeting for Aug. 11 to vote on its proposed acquisition by an investment banking company for \$31.50 a share.

Procter and Gamble rose ¼ to

SPORTS

Clampett Cards 67 For 2-Shot Lead in British Open Golf

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TROON, Scotland — Bobby Clampett, playing straight into a cold, blustery wind, birdied the final hole to complete a 5-under-par 67 that staked him to a 2-stroke lead Thursday in the first round of the 11th British Open golf championship.

"Definitely one of the top five rounds I've ever played," said the 22-year-old American, who is competing in his first British Open.

Tom Watson and Nick Price, a longshot from Zimbabwe, shared second place with 69s.

"I'm very happy," 69 at Troon today is a very good score," said Watson, who is seeking a fourth British Open title. He then was asked about Clampett's effort in the biting wind that gusts to 20 miles per hour in temperatures that lurk in the 40s.

"A 67. That's perfect," Watson said.

3 Tied With 70

Ken Brown, Bernhard Langer and Des Smith were another stroke back at 70, two shots over par on the Royal Troon Golf Links, which stretches 7,067 yards along the gray waters of the Firth of Clyde.

Arnold Palmer got to 4-under at one stage, then made the turn into the homeward nine, which plays straight into the wind, and had to play hard to get in with a 71.

"All the holes on the back nine played like par-5s," said Palmer, who played the par-4, 457-yard 15th with two drivers and still came up 50 yards short of the green.

"I felt good, but when I got it home, I felt like I should have got it in a little bit better than 71."

He was tied with Johnny Miller, Seve Ballesteros, Masaaki Kuramoto, Craig Stadler, Jose-Maria Cañizares and Danny Edwards. Curtis Strange, David Russell, Mark Thomas and Paul Way were another stroke back at par 72.

The defending title-holder, Bill Rogers, had a 73, as did 13 other golfers, among them Tom Kite, Fuzzy Zoeller, Nick Faldo and David Graham. But Jack Nicklaus struggled to a flat 77, 5-over and 10 shots back.

"I just wasn't with it," said Nicklaus, winner of 17 major pro-

essional titles and generally considered the finest player the game has produced.

"I didn't play well. I couldn't make anything happen. I couldn't make a putt. And my interest level was about the same. And that's unusual for me," Nicklaus said.

Jerry Pate withdrew after shooting a nine-over-par 81. He double-bogeyed the 10th and 11th holes, and then bogeyed Nos. 14, 16, 17 and 18.

Palmer, who scored the second of his back-to-back Open triumphs here in 1962, had trouble getting the distance into the wind on the back nine, and was determined to add a few vital yards Friday to consolidate his fine start.

"I need another 20 to 30 yards and I can do that with a little work overnight," the 53-year-old explained.

Asked how he would accomplish that goal, Palmer said that apart from slowing his tee shot and adding a little weight to the club, "maybe I will eat a little more myself tonight."

The problem facing all 150 competitors Thursday, both young and old, was the strong wind blowing straight down many of the last nine holes, making them very long.

"The outward nine is relatively easy, if you consider playing downwind 'easy,'" Palmer explained. "You can reach the par fives, but you have to be a little careful about going over the greens on a lot of occasions."

"Coming in you could put Nos. 10, 13 and 15 [all par fours] in a category as par fives, because that's the way they were playing. I was short on the 13th and 15th, and I need an extra 20 to 30 yards."

Tricky Memory

Palmer said he felt very good out on the site of his 1962 triumph. He said he was not hurt by not getting the length despite driving well, but he was not as short on his first two strokes as he had thought in practice, when his memory played tricks on him.

"When I was out the other day going up the 18th, I thought I can't really be that short, but then I realized they had moved the tee back 50 yards," he said.

"I just wasn't with it," said

Nicklaus, winner of 17 major pro-



Jack Nicklaus lining up a putt and Arnold Palmer hitting out of a bunker Thursday at the British Open golf tournament.



Photos by The Associated Press

A Tale of Two Major Baseball Leagues With the Best and Worst of Stars

Continuing Puzzle: An Imbalanced Midseason Classic

By Joseph Durso

New York Times Service

MONTREAL — Lee MacPhail, the president of the American League, considered the odds against losing 19 of 20 All-Star Games and said: "If you flipped a coin 20 times, you'd do better. If we brought in a Triple-A farm team to play it, we'd do better."

But, in one of the continuing puzzles in baseball, MacPhail's team of stars did not do better Tuesday night. They lost to the National League, 4-1, before 59,057 fans in Olympic Stadium and have now dropped 11 straight games with 19 of the last 20.

"I can't explain it," said Lance Parrish of the Detroit Tigers. "But I still don't believe they are any better than us. The talent is equal. I don't see them doing anything differently than we do. They got the big hits, and we didn't. But on one

will ever convince me they are better."

Al Oliver of the Montreal Expos, who has played on four winning National League teams and two losing American League teams, offered an observation but no sympathy to MacPhail and Parrish.

The difference in the leagues, Oliver said, "is that both have super players, but the National League has more of them. I think maybe the personality of the National League players is more outgoing. There is no question that there is more enthusiasm here."

Oliver said, "is that both have super players, but the National League has more of them. I think maybe the personality of the National League players is more outgoing. There is no question that there is more enthusiasm here."

The chances against a double play were astronomical because Henderson and Wilson are two of the sport's best sprinters, with 98 stolen bases between them this season. So what happened? Wilson protected it with some exceptional strikeout pitching. And there was oozing mystical about the fact that the American League left 11 runners on base.

"We had enough opportunities," said Billy Martin of the Oakland A's, who lost for the third time in six years as the American League's manager. "We just didn't capitalize. But our guys played well, and I'm proud of them."

For the third straight year, the American Leaguers took the early lead, and for the third straight year lost it. They got three singles off Steve Rogers of the Expos in the first inning and scored on a sacrifice fly by Reggie Jackson of the California Angels. But after that, they scored no more.

Martin's pitcher then was Dennis Eckersley of the Boston Red Sox, who had won nine games and lost seven in the first half of the season. He also had thrown two home-run pitches 15 times in 18 starts.

But he had not pitched since last Friday, and Martin started him because Eckersley was rested, experienced and right-handed. And Martin said, he wanted curveball pitchers throwing to a lineup of mostly right-handed fastball hitters.

Eckersley retired the first five batters, then walked Dale Murphy on four pitches. Eckersley said, "and then I went to the slider, and it was good. He yanked it."

"He got off the hook," said Rogers, who thereby became the winning pitcher. "I simply told him: 'Thank you, very much.'"

Martin, who had lost the lead because of a hanging slider, now faced the old problem of regaining it against powerful pitching. His

team even put runners on base in eight of the nine innings, but only one run scored as Manager Tommy Lasorda of the Los Angeles Dodgers sent seven pitchers into the game.

The most successful was Mario Soto of the Cincinnati Reds, who struck out four batters in two innings. But the most maddening moment for Martin came in the fifth inning, when Steve Carlton of the Philadelphia Phillies faced Willie Wilson of the Kansas City Royals with one down. Leading off first base was Rickey Henderson of the A's.

There was more enthusiasm Tuesday night, but not much mystery, and for good reasons. The National League seized the tactical advantage early in the game when Dave Concepcion of the Cincinnati Reds hit a home run, and then protected it with some exceptional strikeout pitching. And there was oozing mystical about the fact that the American League left 11

runners on base.

"We had enough opportunities," said Billy Martin of the Oakland A's, who lost for the third time in six years as the American League's manager. "We just didn't capitalize. But our guys played well, and I'm proud of them."

For the third straight year, the American Leaguers took the early lead, and for the third straight year lost it. They got three singles off Steve Rogers of the Expos in the first inning and scored on a sacrifice fly by Reggie Jackson of the California Angels. But after that, they scored no more.

Martin's pitcher then was Dennis Eckersley of the Boston Red Sox, who had won nine games and lost seven in the first half of the season. He also had thrown two home-run pitches 15 times in 18 starts.

But he had not pitched since last Friday, and Martin started him because Eckersley was rested, experienced and right-handed. And Martin said, he wanted curveball pitchers throwing to a lineup of mostly right-handed fastball hitters.

Eckersley retired the first five batters, then walked Dale Murphy on four pitches. Eckersley said, "and then I went to the slider, and it was good. He yanked it."

"He got off the hook," said Rogers, who thereby became the winning pitcher. "I simply told him: 'Thank you, very much.'"

Martin, who had lost the lead because of a hanging slider, now faced the old problem of regaining it against powerful pitching. His

Merging of Separate Identities Likely to Happen Soon

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

MONTREAL — Baseball is the only sport with a truly powerful sense of league identity.

In no professional sport is there such an interesting and genuine prickliness of feeling between leagues as there is between the National and American baseball leagues at an All-Star Game or World Series.

Each league believes itself to be better, but the American League has a tough case to make. And each league is honestly curious about the other. It is not unusual to see famous stars going through the bizarre formalities of introducing Tim Raines ("Excuse me, Mr. Yastrzemski, I'm . . .") and Al Oliver who have been collecting autographs, while San Francisco reliever Greg Miooto is into snapshots.

We should enjoy this odd, ana-

chronistic state of affairs while it exists, because, in all likelihood, one of the irreversible baseball trends of the 1980s will be a dramatic eroding of the sharp differences between the leagues.

Bowie Kuhn, the baseball commissioneer, was asked several days ago for his prediction on the most significant change to come out of the sport's months of executive meetings and reports from the Restructuring Committee.

"If things continue to go in the direction they now appear headed," Kuhn said, "I think baseball will soon do its voting on all important issues on a sport-wide (26-team) basis, rather than voting as separate leagues. I'm hopeful about that."

Kuhn, like many, has long felt that many progressive measures were defeated by a small pocket of opposition in one league. More than once, a single veto from a National Leaguer has thwarted the will of all the other clubs in the game.

Generalizations about the National League being the earthier of the two leagues have enough truth to arouse interest. Certainly a National League lineup of John Stearns, Rose, Steve Sax, Ozzie Smith, Ray Knight, Lonnie Smith, Raines and Bull Durham would make the Dirty Dozen look cosmopolitan; these guys go out of their way to get filthy.

On the other hand, an American League lineup of Andre Thornton, Carlton Fisk, Eddie Murray, Frank White, Buck Dent, Buddy Bell, Yastrzemski, Fred Lynn and Willie Wilson would make up an all-time take-home-to-mother team. Put these guys out there together and you might have the first chattering baseball game.

The best bet is that, in the near future, many decisions will be made on a simple majority vote of all 26 clubs, while even the most far-reaching decisions — like interleague play, three-divisions-per-league and revenue sharing — will require only a three-quarters majority vote of all the owners.

This will be a significant transformation from the present setup, where, for instance, four National League owners could block Kuhn's re-election as commissioner, even if all 22 other teams wanted him. The more feeling you have for the nose-counting lay of the land in baseball's politics, then you realize the vote-swapping and back-scratching possibilities of a system where any coalition of 20 owners (three-quarters of 26) can change the shape of the game.

The present sense of ownership is that one of the game's priorities is to homogenize the leagues in several areas.

For instance, make a decision one way or the other on the designated hitter but do not continue to have a World Series where the

SPORTS BRIEFS

Kelly Captures 12th Stage of Tour

PAU, France — Sean Kelly, an Irishman with a seemingly effortless final sprint, won the 12th stage of the Tour de France bicycle race Thursday but Bernard Hinault of France retained the overall leader's yellow jersey.

Kelly completed the mountainous 249-kilometer (155-mile) stage from Fleurance in six hours, 55 minutes and 47 seconds. Phil Anderson of Australia and Johan Van Der Velde of the Netherlands took second and third place, posting the same time as the Irishman.

Dover Swimmer Sets Channel Mark

DOVER, England — An 18-year-old apprentice electrician from Dover set a record Thursday by swimming the English Channel from France to England in eight hours, 52 minutes.

Richard Charlsworth's feat, officially observed and recorded by the Channel Swimming Association, clipped 43 minutes off the previous France-to-England record set in 1964 by Barry Watson from Yorkshire.

The overall record for swimming the 21-mile Channel belongs to Penny Dean of San Jose, Calif., who swam from Shakespeare Beach, Dover, to Cap Gris-Nez, France, July 29, 1978, in 7:40.

Decker-Tabb, Scott Win in Lausanne

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Mary Decker-Tabb won the 800 meters while Steve Scott won the men's 1,500 meters in 3 minutes, 32.76 seconds in an international track and field meet Wednesday night.

Decker-Tabb's time of 1:58.33 fell just short of the American record of 1:57.9 as she attempted to add to her list of 1982 marks. Last week she set a world mile record of 4:18.80.

While winning the 1,500-meter race just ahead of Sydney Marce, who played in 3:33.1, Scott failed in his announced bid to break Steve Ovett's world record of 3:31.36. Mark Fricker of Oregon State University, who was born a rabbit in the attempt, set too slow a pace, by 0.7 second, in the first quarter-mile.

In the pole vault, Dave Volz, an American, outdueled strong opponents from France and Poland to win the event at 18 feet, 8 1/2 inches.

52 Teams to Shoot For NCAA Crown

MISSION, Kan. — The National Collegiate Athletic Association has announced that it will retain the 48-team postseason basketball championship but that next year it will initiate a pre-tournament elimination round, giving a total of 52 schools a chance at the national title.

Under the plan, 28 Division-I conferences are to send representatives to the tournament; of the 28, eight conference champions will meet in a March 15 elimination. The four winners will advance to the regular bracket, which would also include 20 other conference qualifiers and 24 at-large teams.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Hair Splitting Will Cost

White House \$9,000

The great barbershop controversy at the White House has resulted in a decision to build a new \$9,000 beauty salon so President Reagan can have the barbershop to himself. But the decision apparently has not ended what White House Chief of Staff James A. Baker III described as a "raging controversy" between the barber and the beauticians, who currently share the same quarters on alternate days. Milton Pitts, the presidential barber who occupies the small room in the White House basement on Tuesdays and Thursdays, will now get the room to himself. The beauticians, Yves and Nancy Graux, who currently use the salon on Wednesdays and Fridays, are upset about being moved to separate quarters in the Old Executive Office Building adjacent to the White House. John Rogers, director of administration at the White House, said the new quarters should be ready in a couple of weeks. In a recent interview, Baker said the new salon was being built "because we think it's important that the president's barbershop be the way it was through all presidents up until the Carter presidency." That means he wants the shop reserved for the president, although Pitts also cuts the hair of Vice President George Bush, members of the Cabinet and several senior staff members. Even though the Graux customers include many men who prefer hairy heads to the more traditional haircut, the salon is being built because "there ought to be a place where women in the White House can have their hair done if there's a place where men can have a haircut." Both Pitts and the Graux are in business for themselves and do not work for the government. Nancy Reagan has a room upstairs in the living quarters outfitted as a beauty salon and does not patronize the Graux.

A concert in Palermo, Sicily by American pop star Frank Zappa was halted when police fired tear gas to prevent fans storming the stage. Zappa, whose parents emigrated from Palermo to the United States, was not hurt. Police said that half an hour after the concert began hundreds of fans broke through barriers to join their idol on the stage. Officials who tried to stop them were met with a barrage of bottles and stones. Riot police then moved in with tear gas, triggering panic among the 10,000 spectators who fled the stadium.

OBSERVER

Computer Spectacles

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — If the electronics industry wants to sell me a home computer, they're going to have to soft-pedal that line about how it's going to help the children with their homework.

Can you imagine a child getting any help from a computer when the time comes to write an essay titled, "What I Did On My Summer Vacation"?

All right, maybe the parents took it along and it was there at the beach when the child dropped the ice-cream cone in Mommy's hair. But what about the day the kid wanted to sneak off to the woods with his pals and mess around with cigarettes? The parents certainly didn't let a child hang around their expensive home computer. What's more, the child didn't want it around. A computer capable of writing "What I Did On My Summer Vacation" is probably capable of switching to parents that their little darling has been puffing weeds in the woods.

In the second place, it's unfair for a child to get computer help with his homework even if he can. Did any computer ever help us with our homework parents? Of course not. We had to suffer alone, except now and then when our own parents could be pressed into duty, and it usually turned out that their memory-retrieval equipment had failed.

** *

I'd like to suggest a more sensible sales pitch. What the industry should be advertising is the computer's ability to find things. I know computers can find things because a technician of the Boeing Aircraft Company once showed me a computer that could locate any one of thousands of spare parts you wanted for a B-52 bomber.

When you reflect that most people can't even find their only pair of pliers in a six-room house, you have to concede the Boeing computer is a fantastic finder. A home computer, of course, would be a lot simpler. I'd want mine to keep track of only a dozen or so items.

The pliers, for example, Mine have been lost since I took them



into the bathroom three months ago on the off chance they might be useful for getting a splinter out of my big toe. They weren't, and I screamed in pain and laid them down somewhere.

Just this morning I wanted them because my wristwatch stopped. I thought it might resume ticking if I rapped it a few times, but naturally the pliers were gone. I'd like to have a computer that automatically records the whereabouts of pliers every time I put them down.

Also, it ought to keep track of glasses and women's purses. I once made a time-and-motion study of my childhood, which showed I spent an average of eight hours per week helping my mother look for her purse.

The year I was relieved of assisting my mother in purse hunts, I was plunged into a lifelong career of hunting for my own eyeglasses. I'm ready to pay big money to anyone with a computer that can instantly tell me, "You left your eyeglasses in the attic rafters after taking them off this morning to wave at bats who thought we're attacking you," or, "You left your eyeglasses in your left shoe last night after using them to press down the small crack that was gouging your heel."

Unfortunately, the computer in its present state of development can't tell you your eyeglasses are in your shoe unless you told the computer last night that you were leaving them in your shoe. It's a lot cheaper to write yourself a note: "Eyeglasses in shoe."

But of course you wouldn't be able to find the pencil to write the note because you probably forgot you used it earlier in the day to paste hardened glue out of the neck of the glue bottle, and then left the pencil in the grass to dry out. Even if you found the pencil and wrote the note, you'd probably wake up next morning unable to remember that you stuck the note under the bedsprings with a wad of chewing gum.

If you bought the computer, you could go downstairs and tell it you were putting the note under the bedsprings so you'd know where to look for your eyeglasses tomorrow. If you're like me, though, when you went to check the whereabouts of your eyeglasses next morning, you wouldn't be able to remember where you put the computer.

New York Times Service

** *

AMERICA CALLING

VIDEOTEX. **MAPNEWS** Travelers' news wires. White Box 6262, Olympia, WA 98502, USA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE
to the
**INTERNATIONAL
HERALD
TRIBUNE**
AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 40% of the newsstand price on your country of residence.

For details on this special introductory offer, write to:

IHT Subscriptions Department,
131, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Or phone Paris 747-72-65 ext. 305.

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

Contact our local distributor on

International Herald Tribune
1801 Tel Aviv 6000 Commercial Building
24-26 Dizengoff Street
Tel Aviv 65000, Israel
HONG KONG
Tel: H 2867-726

SUBSCRIBE TO

**THE WALL STREET
JOURNAL**

INTERNATIONAL AIR EDITION

For U.S. & Continental Europe:
\$225 4 months
\$450 12 months
Payable in dollars or equivalent in local currency.

Delivery by air freight from New York every business day.

Send order with payment to: Jane Tolson,
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL,
Boulevard Chardonnet, 1
Post Box 60
1041 Brussels, Belgium.

HONG KONG Inter-Trade sales and distribution from Hong Kong. Mr. Leung, 71 Jardine, 1st Floor, No. 16, Model, 11 to 2, 3 to 7, 7 to 9, Tel 441 4200.

ASIA and **PACIFIC** Inter-Trade Sales and distribution from Hong Kong. Tel 441 25-35, 26-35, 27-35, 28-35, 29-35, 30-35, 31-35, 32-35, 33-35, 34-35, 35-35, 36-35, 37-35, 38-35, 39-35, 40-35, 41-35, 42-35, 43-35, 44-35, 45-35, 46-35, 47-35, 48-35, 49-35, 50-35, 51-35, 52-35, 53-35, 54-35, 55-35, 56-35, 57-35, 58-35, 59-35, 60-35, 61-35, 62-35, 63-35, 64-35, 65-35, 66-35, 67-35, 68-35, 69-35, 70-35, 71-35, 72-35, 73-35, 74-35, 75-35, 76-35, 77-35, 78-35, 79-35, 80-35, 81-35, 82-35, 83-35, 84-35, 85-35, 86-35, 87-35, 88-35, 89-35, 90-35, 91-35, 92-35, 93-35, 94-35, 95-35, 96-35, 97-35, 98-35, 99-35, 100-35, 101-35, 102-35, 103-35, 104-35, 105-35, 106-35, 107-35, 108-35, 109-35, 110-35, 111-35, 112-35, 113-35, 114-35, 115-35, 116-35, 117-35, 118-35, 119-35, 120-35, 121-35, 122-35, 123-35, 124-35, 125-35, 126-35, 127-35, 128-35, 129-35, 130-35, 131-35, 132-35, 133-35, 134-35, 135-35, 136-35, 137-35, 138-35, 139-35, 140-35, 141-35, 142-35, 143-35, 144-35, 145-35, 146-35, 147-35, 148-35, 149-35, 150-35, 151-35, 152-35, 153-35, 154-35, 155-35, 156-35, 157-35, 158-35, 159-35, 160-35, 161-35, 162-35, 163-35, 164-35, 165-35, 166-35, 167-35, 168-35, 169-35, 170-35, 171-35, 172-35, 173-35, 174-35, 175-35, 176-35, 177-35, 178-35, 179-35, 180-35, 181-35, 182-35, 183-35, 184-35, 185-35, 186-35, 187-35, 188-35, 189-35, 190-35, 191-35, 192-35, 193-35, 194-35, 195-35, 196-35, 197-35, 198-35, 199-35, 200-35, 201-35, 202-35, 203-35, 204-35, 205-35, 206-35, 207-35, 208-35, 209-35, 210-35, 211-35, 212-35, 213-35, 214-35, 215-35, 216-35, 217-35, 218-35, 219-35, 220-35, 221-35, 222-35, 223-35, 224-35, 225-35, 226-35, 227-35, 228-35, 229-35, 230-35, 231-35, 232-35, 233-35, 234-35, 235-35, 236-35, 237-35, 238-35, 239-35, 240-35, 241-35, 242-35, 243-35, 244-35, 245-35, 246-35, 247-35, 248-35, 249-35, 250-35, 251-35, 252-35, 253-35, 254-35, 255-35, 256-35, 257-35, 258-35, 259-35, 260-35, 261-35, 262-35, 263-35, 264-35, 265-35, 266-35, 267-35, 268-35, 269-35, 270-35, 271-35, 272-35, 273-35, 274-35, 275-35, 276-35, 277-35, 278-35, 279-35, 280-35, 281-35, 282-35, 283-35, 284-35, 285-35, 286-35, 287-35, 288-35, 289-35, 290-35, 291-35, 292-35, 293-35, 294-35, 295-35, 296-35, 297-35, 298-35, 299-35, 300-35, 301-35, 302-35, 303-35, 304-35, 305-35, 306-35, 307-35, 308-35, 309-35, 310-35, 311-35, 312-35, 313-35, 314-35, 315-35, 316-35, 317-35, 318-35, 319-35, 320-35, 321-35, 322-35, 323-35, 324-35, 325-35, 326-35, 327-35, 328-35, 329-35, 330-35, 331-35, 332-35, 333-35, 334-35, 335-35, 336-35, 337-35, 338-35, 339-35, 340-35, 341-35, 342-35, 343-35, 344-35, 345-35, 346-35, 347-35, 348-35, 349-35, 350-35, 351-35, 352-35, 353-35, 354-35, 355-35, 356-35, 357-35, 358-35, 359-35, 360-35, 361-35, 362-35, 363-35, 364-35, 365-35, 366-35, 367-35, 368-35, 369-35, 370-35, 371-35, 372-35, 373-35, 374-35, 375-35, 376-35, 377-35, 378-35, 379-35, 380-35, 381-35, 382-35, 383-35, 384-35, 385-35, 386-35, 387-35, 388-35, 389-35, 390-35, 391-35, 392-35, 393-35, 394-35, 395-35, 396-35, 397-35, 398-35, 399-35, 400-35, 401-35, 402-35, 403-35, 404-35, 405-35, 406-35, 407-35, 408-35, 409-35, 410-35, 411-35, 412-35, 413-35, 414-35, 415-35, 416-35, 417-35, 418-35, 419-35, 420-35, 421-35, 422-35, 423-35, 424-35, 425-35, 426-35, 427-35, 428-35, 429-35, 430-35, 431-35, 432-35, 433-35, 434-35, 435-35, 436-35, 437-35, 438-35, 439-35, 440-35, 441-35, 442-35, 443-35, 444-35, 445-35, 446-35, 447-35, 448-35, 449-35, 450-35, 451-35, 452-35, 453-35, 454-35, 455-35, 456-35, 457-35, 458-35, 459-35, 460-35, 461-35, 462-35, 463-35, 464-35, 465-35, 466-35, 467-35, 468-35, 469-35, 470-35, 471-35, 472-35, 473-35, 474-35, 475-35, 476-35, 477-35, 478-35, 479-35, 480-35, 481-35, 482-35, 483-35, 484-35, 485-35, 486-35, 487-35, 488-35, 489-35, 490-35, 491-35, 492-35, 493-35, 494-35, 495-35, 496-35, 497-35, 498-35, 499-35, 500-35, 501-35, 502-35, 503-35, 504-35, 505-35, 506-35, 507-35, 508-35, 509-35, 510-35, 511-35, 512-35, 513-35, 514-35, 515-35, 516-35, 517-35, 518-35, 519-35, 520-35, 521-35, 522-35, 523-35, 524-35, 525-35, 526-35, 527-35, 528-35, 529-35, 530-35, 531-35, 532-35, 533-35, 534-35, 535-35, 536-35, 537-35, 538-35, 539-35, 540-35, 541-35, 542-35, 543-35, 544-35, 545-35, 546-35, 547-35, 548-35, 549-35, 550-35, 551-35, 552-35, 553-35, 554-35, 555-35, 556-35, 557-35, 558-35, 559-35, 560-35, 561-35, 562-35, 563-35, 564-35, 565-35, 566-35, 567-35, 568-35, 569-35, 570-35, 571-35, 572-35, 573-35, 574-35, 575-35, 576-35, 577-35, 578-35, 579-35, 580-35, 581-35, 582-35, 583-35, 584-35, 585-35, 586-35, 587-35, 588-35,